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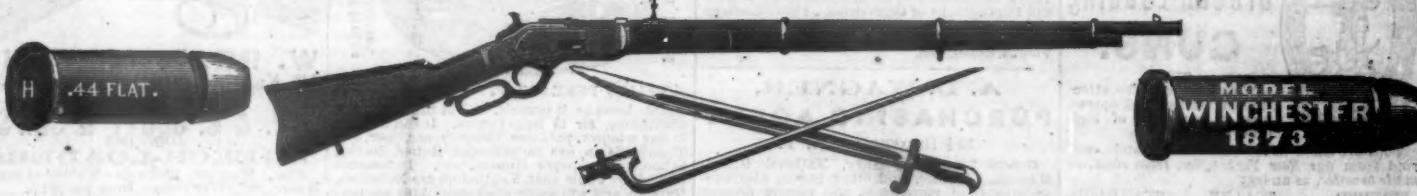
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THE ARMY.

ULYSSES S. GRANT,
President and Commander-in-Chief.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

W. W. Belknap, Secretary of War.

Brigadier-General E. D. Townsend, Adjutant-General.

Casualties among the Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, August 28, 1875.

Major Gurden Chapin, U. S. Army (retired)—Died August 22, 1875, at Culpeper, Va.

Captain Samuel C. Greene, U. S. Army (retired)—Died August 28, 1875, at Washington, D. C.

ABSTRACT OF SPECIAL ORDERS.

Issued from the War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, for the week ending August 31, 1875.

Wednesday, August 25.

By direction of the President, Private Joseph Trigg, Band of the Eighteenth Infantry, now in confinement at Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., is restored to duty without trial. He will be forwarded to his regiment with the first detachment of recruits forwarded to the Department of the South.

To complete his record on the rolls, Capt. Samuel Walker, First Kansas Volunteers, is mustered out and honorably discharged from the military service of the United States to date May 23, 1862, the date prior to that of his muster in as Major, Fifth Kansas Cavalry.

First Lieutenant E. M. Camp, Twelfth Infantry, having completed the duty assigned him in S. O. No. 5, January 8, 1875, from this office, will rejoin his proper station.

Second Lieutenant Arthur Williams, Third Infantry, will relieve First Lieutenant E. A. Belger, Third Infantry, of the charge of the National Cemetery at Alexandria, La. Lieutenant Belger will transfer to Lieutenant Williams all the property, funds, and records in his possession pertaining to the cemetery named.

Leave of absence for six months is granted Second Lieutenant William Abbot, Ninth Infantry (Camp Sheridan, Neb.)

Leave of absence for six months is granted First Lieutenant James Humber, Seventeenth Infantry (Fort Abraham Lincoln, D. T.)

So much of S. O. No. 125, June 24, 1875, from this office, as discharged Superintendent James Kelly, Seven Pines National Cemetery, Va., to take effect July 1, 1875, is amended to take effect on his being relieved by Superintendent Enos P. Trussell.

Thursday, August 26.

First Sergeant B. C. Irwin, Company K, Fourteenth Infantry, having performed the duties assigned him in S. O. No. 120, August 19, 1875, from Headquarters, Camp Douglas, U. T., will return to his station at Camp Douglas, with permission to delay seven days en route.

First Lieutenant J. E. Quentin, Fourteenth Infantry, having completed the duty assigned him in S. O. No. 120, August 19, 1875, from Headquarters, Camp Douglas, U. T., will return to his proper station.

Transportation to enter the Soldiers' Home.—Furnished John Burke, late Corporal, E, First Infantry, from Fort Sully, D. T.

Discharged.—Corporal James E. Cairns, Signal Service, U. S. Army, now near Fort Concho, Texas.

The following named enlisted men of the Ordnance Detachment, U. S. Army, Columbus Arsenal, Columbus, Ohio, will be discharged the service of the United States as soon as their services can be dispensed with by their commanding officer: First Class Privates Charles H. Fearn and Frank Ebt.

The Commanding General Department of the Platte will grant a furlough for three months, with permission to go beyond sea, to Hospital Steward Frank J. Von Rutkowski, U. S. Army, now serving in his command.

Dishonorably discharged.—Hospital Steward Edmund Lynch, U. S. Army, now at post of Columbia, S. C.

First Lieutenant B. D. Price, Fourth Infantry, will report to the Superintendent General Recruiting Service, New York City, to accompany a detachment of recruits under orders for his regiment in the Department of the Platte.

[No Special Orders were issued from the Adjutant-General's Office on Friday, August 27, 1875.]

Saturday, August 28.

Discharged.—Private Richard Haeseler, I, Eighth Cavalry, now at Fort Clark, Texas.

On the recommendation of the Acting Quartermaster General, First Lieutenant George M. Love, Sixteenth Infantry, will take post at Lebanon, Kentucky, and relieve Captain A. F. Rockwell, Assistant Quartermaster, of the charge of the National Cemeteries at Lebanon, Camp Nelson, Mill Springs, and Lexington, Kentucky. Captain Rockwell will transfer to Lieutenant Love all the property, funds, and records in his possession pertaining to the cemeteries named.

Captain William Harper, Jr., Sixth Cavalry, recruiting officer, Boston, Massachusetts, is appointed to act as inspector on certain unserviceable clothing, camp

and garrison equipage and ordnance stores on hand at the recruiting rendezvous of First Lieutenant Charles E. Jewett, Tenth Infantry, Boston, Massachusetts, and for which Lieutenant Jewett is responsible.

The leave of absence granted Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Lewis, Nineteenth Infantry (Camp Supply, Indian Territory), in S. O. No. 15, March 10, 1875, from Headquarters of the Army, is extended two months.

The leave of absence granted Major E. F. Townsend, Ninth Infantry (Camp Sheridan, Nebraska), in S. O. No. 275, December 23, 1874, from this office, is extended twenty days.

To correct his record on the rolls, so much of S. O. No. 215, Par. 22, dated June 21, 1864, from this office, as dismissed Captain Joseph Davis, Thirty-second Missouri Volunteers, as Captain Joe Davis, is revoked, he having previously been dismissed by G. O. No. 8, dated June 11, 1864, from Headquarters Department and Army of the Tennessee.

Monday, August 30.

Discharged.—Private Augustus Mercuney, B, Twenty-first Infantry, now with his command.

Transferred.—Private Franklin P. Kissel, K, Eighth Cavalry, now supposed to be at Fort Union, N. M., to the General Service, U. S. Army, and will report in person without delay to the commanding officer Leavenworth Military Prison, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for duty.

Leave of absence for one month and eighteen days is granted Major W. W. Winthrop, Judge-Advocate (Washington, D. C.)

Tuesday, August 31.

Private Edward C. Livingston, Mounted Service, U. S. Army, now supposed to be at St. Louis Barracks, Mo., is assigned to Battery A, Second Artillery, and will be forwarded to that battery at Fort McHenry, Md., at the first favorable opportunity. The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the necessary transportation.

Discharged.—Second Class Private Charles G. Zeyher, Ordnance Detachment, U. S. Army, Augusta Arsenal, Ga.

Par. 2, S. O. No. 1, January 2, 1874, from this office, directing the discharge of Private John Bayerley, Company A, Sixteenth Infantry, is revoked. Private John Bayerley, General Service, U. S. Army, is discharged the service of the United States to date March 1, 1873.

The Quartermaster's Department will furnish transportation from Washington, D. C., to Fayetteville, Ark., for the wife and three daughters of Superintendent Patrick Hart, National Cemetery at Fayetteville, Ark., the cost of which will be deducted from the pay of Superintendent Hart in installments of twenty dollars per month.

By direction of the President, the extension of leave of absence granted First Lieutenant A. D. B. Smead, Third Cavalry, in S. O. No. 274, December 21, 1874, from this office, is further extended six months.

GENERAL COURT-MARTIAL ORDERS.

G. C. M. O. No. 54, Washington, August 5, 1875.—In the case of Private James L. Campbell, Company B, Twenty-third Infantry, the sentence, promulgated in G. C. M. O. No. 1, Department of the Platte, Omaha, Neb., January 2, 1875, is hereby so far mitigated as to reduce the period of confinement at hard labor to one year, making the term of his imprisonment expire January 2, 1876.

In the case of Private Mace Featherly, Battery B, Fourth Artillery, the sentence, promulgated in G. C. M. O. No. 64, Department of California, San Francisco, November 16, 1874, is hereby so far mitigated as to reduce the period of confinement at hard labor to one year, making the term of his imprisonment expire November 16, 1875.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

W. T. Sherman, General of the Army of the United States.
Colonel W. D. Whipple, Assistant Adjutant-General.

1. At the request of the officers concerned—approved by the Regimental, Department, and Division Commanders—the following transfers are announced in the Twentieth Infantry: First Lieutenant Alexander Wishart, from Company B to Company C, vice First Lieutenant Wm. H. Hamner, from Company C to Company B. (S. O. No. 48, August 24.)

2. The leave of absence for one month, granted Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. Davidson, Tenth Cavalry, by S. O. No. 159, c. s., Headquarters Department of Texas, is extended three months. (Ibid.)

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI.

Lieut.-Gen. P. H. Sheridan: Headquarters, Chicago, Ill.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Brigadier-General C. C. Augur: Headquarters, New Orleans, La.

Third Infantry.—First Lieutenant Francis B. Jones, R. Q. M., was August 21 ordered to proceed to Jackson Barracks, La., on public business, after the completion of which he will return to his station at Holly Springs, Miss.

Nineteenth Infantry.—Captain Luke O'Reilly was August 21 ordered to proceed to Mississippi City, Miss., on public business, after the completion of which he will return to his station at New Orleans.

Holly Springs.—A General Court-martial was appointed to convene at Holly Springs, Miss., September

1. Detail for the court: Major Henry L. Chipman and Captain George E. Head, Third Infantry; Captains Wm. M. Waterbury and Philip H. Ellis, Thirteenth Infantry; First Lieutenants G. W. H. Stouch, Thomas S. Wallace, and John W. Hanney, Third Infantry. First Lieutenant Wm. Krause, Third Infantry, Judge-Advocate.

Medical Department.—Act. Asst. Surgeons W. R. Mandeville, and L. F. Salomon, and Acting Hospital Steward S. G. Gill, U. S. Army, were August 27 relieved from duty at Fort Barrancas, Fla., and will repair to New Orleans and report in person to the Acting Medical Director of the Department.

DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.

Brig.-General Alfred H. Terry: Headquarters, St. Paul, Minn.

Medical Department.—Assistant Surgeon P. R. Brown, U. S. Army, was August 23 assigned to duty at Fort Shaw, M. T., to which post he will proceed without delay and report to the commanding officer, relieving Assistant Surgeon J. D. Hall, U. S. Army, who upon being relieved will comply with the requirements of par. 3, S. O. No. 135, c. s., W. D., A. G. O.

Seventh Infantry.—A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort Shaw, M. T., September 10. Assistant Surgeon P. R. Brown, U. S. Army, and the following officers of this regiment were detailed for the court: Colonel John Gibbon; Captains C. C. Rawl, Richard Comba, Constant Williams, William Logan; First Lieutenant W. L. English. Second Lieutenant C. A. Woodruff, Judge-Advocate.

Seventeenth Infantry.—The commanding officer Fort Abercrombie, D. T., was August 23 ordered to detail an officer of his command to proceed to the military station Standing Rock, D. T., and report to the commanding officer for temporary duty with Company E.

DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.

Brigadier-General John Pope: Headquarters, Fort Leavenworth.

Eighth Cavalry.—Major W. R. Price was August 23 ordered to Fort Wingate, N. M., as a witness before the General Court-martial convened at that post.

Fourth Cavalry.—Leave of absence for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of four months, was August 21 granted Captain Clarence Mauck (Fort Sill, I. T.)

The leave of absence granted First Lieutenant D. A. Irwin, Fourth Cavalry, was August 25 extended ten days.

Quartermaster's Department.—Lieutenant-Colonel Rufus Saxton, D. Q. M.-G., U. S. Army, having reported in person at Department Headquarters, in compliance with par. 1, S. O. No. 128, c. s., War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, was August 23 assigned to duty as Chief Quartermaster of the Department.

Nineteenth Infantry.—Leave of absence for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, was August 25 granted Captain P. H. Remington (Camp Supply, I. T.)

Second Lieutenant J. A. Payne, Nineteenth Infantry, was August 26 relieved from temporary duty as Acting Assistant Quartermaster and Acting Commissary of Subsistence at Fort Hays, Kas., and will proceed, via Fort Leavenworth, Kas., to Fort Larned, Kas., reporting, on his arrival at the latter post, to the commanding officer for duty. Upon Lieut. Payne's arrival at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., he will report to the Chief Commissary of Subsistence of the Department in connection with issues made by him, as Acting Commissary of Subsistence at Fort Hays, to desistute persons.

Fifth Infantry.—Leave of absence for twenty days was August 25 granted Captain A. S. Bennett (Fort Leavenworth, Kas.)

Ninth Cavalry.—On the arrival of the first six companies of the Ninth Cavalry in the District of New Mexico they will take post as follows, under the direction of the Colonel, viz.: One company to relieve the company of the Eighth Cavalry at Fort Stanton; one company in like manner at Fort Bayard; one company in like manner at Fort Wingate; one company in like manner at Fort Union; one company in like manner at Fort Garland. The Colonel of the Ninth Cavalry will proceed to Santa Fé with the regimental staff and relieve Colonel J. L. Gregg, Eighth Cavalry, in the command of the District of New Mexico. Colonel Gregg is charged with the duty of moving the second half of his regiment to Fort Clark, Texas, and will give such orders as are necessary for that purpose before he relinquishes command of the District.

DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE.

Brigadier-General George Crook: Headquarters, Omaha, Neb.

Board of Examination.—Colonel Jefferson C. Davis, Twenty-third Infantry; Surgeon John E. Summers, Medical Department; Major John P. Hawkins, Subsistence Department, and Second Lieutenant John G. Bourke, Third Cavalry, A. D. C., have been appointed a board to meet at Omaha, August 19, for the examination of Mr. William H. C. Bowen, who has been selected for the appointment of Second Lieutenant in the Army of the United States.

Second Cavalry.—Leave of absence for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, was August 21 granted Captain E. J. Spaulding, Second Cavalry.

Fourteenth Infantry.—August 22, Company I was relieved from duty at Fort Cameron, and ordered to take station at Camp Douglas, U. T.

Twenty-third Infantry.—First Lieutenant Stephen O'Connor was August 23 detailed as an additional member of General Court-martial previously instituted.

North Platte.—A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at North Platte, Neb., September 7. Detail for the court: Colonels Jefferson C. Davis, Twenty-third Infantry; John E. Smith, Fourteenth Infantry; Captains David S. Gordon, Second Cavalry; David Krause, Fourteenth Infantry; Thos. B. Dewees, Second Cavalry; Gilbert S. Carpenter, Fourteenth Infantry; Otis W. Follock, Twenty-third Infantry. Captain William H. Bisbee, Fourth Infantry, Judge-Advocate.

Payment of Troops.—Major H. C. Pratt, Paymaster, was August 26 ordered to proceed to pay the troops at Camps Stambaugh and Brown; Major Simeon Smith, Paymaster, to pay the troops at Omaha Barracks; Major Charles M. Terrell, Paymaster, to pay the troops at North Platte, Sidney Barracks, Medicine Bow, and Fort McPherson, Sanders, and Fred. Steele. Having performed this duty they will return to their station in Omaha. Major T. H. Stanton, Paymaster, to pay the troops at Forts D. A. Russell, Laramie, and Fetterman, and Camps Robinson and Sheridan, and Camp at Cheyenne Depot. On his return from Camp Sheridan, Major Stanton will make a detour through the belt of "Bad Lands" around Butte Cache. The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the necessary transportation for this purpose, and Post and District commanders will furnish the necessary guides and escorts. Having performed these duties, Major Stanton will return to his station at Cheyenne. Major I. O. Dewey, Paymaster, to pay the troops at Camp Douglas, Forts Cameron, Hall, and Bridger, and at Corinne. Having performed this duty, he will return to his station at Salt Lake City.

DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS.

Brigadier-Gen. E. O. C. Ord: Headquarters, San Antonio, Texas.
Inspections.—Surgeon John Moore, U. S. Army, Medical Director of the Department, and First Lieutenant H. G. Brown, Twelfth Infantry, Aide-de-Camp, were August 19 ordered to accompany the Department commander on a tour of inspection to Fort Brown and Ringgold Barracks, Texas, returning on completion thereof to Department Headquarters.

Pay Department.—Major T. T. Thornburgh, Paymaster, U. S. Army, was August 28 ordered to Fort Brown, Texas, via Galveston, Tex., and Brashear City, La., to pay the troops serving in the District of the Rio Grande (except Fort McIntosh) on the 31st of August muster.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE SOUTH.

Major-General I. McDowell: Headqrs, Louisville, Ky.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

Major-General I. McDowell: Headquarters, Louisville, Kentucky.
Quartermaster's Department.—The leave of absence for seven days granted Captain William B. Hughes, A. Q. M., U. S. Army, was August 18 extended five days.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC.

Major-General W. S. Hancock: Hdqrs, New York.

Officers Registered.—The following officers were registered at Headquarters Military Division of the Atlantic, for the week ending August 31, 1875: First Lieutenants P. P. Barnard, Fifth Cavalry; E. L. Zalinski, Fifth Artillery; Assistant Surgeon H. C. Yarrow, U. S. Army; Colonel T. F. Rodebaugh, U. S. Army. Second Lieutenants Eugene Griffin, Corps of Engineers; Alex. Rodgers, Fourth Cavalry; First Lieutenants G. L. Luhn, Fourth Infantry; J. W. Dillenback, First Artillery.

Medical Department.—Asst. Surgeon R. M. O'Reilly, U. S. Army, was August 30 ordered to proceed at once from Fort McHenry, Md., to Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., and report to the commanding officer of the latter post for temporary duty.

Surgeon John M. Cuyler, U. S. Army, Medical Director of the Division, was August 27 ordered to proceed to the following posts and make a thorough inspection of the hospitals therat: Fort McHenry, Md.; Fort Foote, Md.; Fort Monroe, Va.

Twenty-second Infantry.—Leave of absence for one month was August 27 granted Captain Francis Clarke (Fort Gratiot, Mich.)

Fifth Artillery.—Captain Julian V. Weir was August 28 detailed to inspect and report upon certain unserviceable quartermaster's stores, and clothing, camp and garrison equipage at Fort Preble, Me., for which Second Lieutenant Rollin A. Ives, Fifth Artillery, Acting Assistant Quartermaster, is responsible.

Fort Monroe.—A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort Monroe, Va., September 1. Detail for the court: Captains Lorenzo Lorain, Third Artillery; John H. Calef, Second Artillery; First Lieutenants E. Van A. Andrus, First Artillery; Luigi Lomia, Fifth Artillery; Second Lieutenants E. M. Cobb, Second Artillery; Frank S. Rice, First Artillery; George L. Anderson, Fourth Artillery. First Lieutenant Constantine Chase, Third Artillery, Judge-Advocate.

Artillery School.—The regular winter course of theoretical instruction, as prescribed by the standing regulations of the Artillery School, will commence this year, on Wednesday, September 1, and will be conducted as follows, viz.: 1st. School for Officers.—The division of the class into two sections is primarily determined by the result of the examination in Mathematics. Transfers from one section to another, according to individual proficiency, will be made from time to time on the recommendation of the instructors approved by the superintendent of instruction. On Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, the recitations will be in Artillery and in military Engineering; and on Tuesdays and Thursdays in military History, and

in military, international, and constitutional Law. No officer will be excused from recitation except on account of sickness (to be certified to by the medical officer), or for such reason as the commanding officer of the School may deem sufficient. 2d. School for Enlisted Men.—All non-commissioned officers of artillery on duty at the post, who have not received a Certificate, and such other enlisted men as may desire to attend, will constitute this School. The enlisted men under instruction will be arranged by the Superintendent of the School into as many sections, in each subject, as circumstances may require or will permit. Recitations will take place on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays, between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock P. M. No enlisted man of the School will be excused from recitations except he is on the sick report or on guard, or for such other reason as may be deemed by the commanding officer sufficient in each case. The following appointments for the School for enlisted men are made: Capt. J. W. Piper, Fifth Artillery, Superintendent; First Lieutenant Luigi Lomia, Fifth Artillery, Instructor in Mathematics; First Lieutenant S. R. Jones, Fourth Artillery, Instructor in Geography; Second Lieutenant J. E. Myers, Third Artillery, Inspector in History; Sergeant Wm. Green, Company I, Fourth Artillery, Instructor in Penmanship; Corporal F. C. Harper, Company K, Second Artillery, Assistant Instructor in Mathematics; Corporal T. V. Turney, Company C, Fifth Artillery, Assistant Instructor in History.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC.

Major-Gen. J. M. Schofield: Hdqrs San Francisco, Cal.

Officers Registered.—The following officers registered their names at Headquarters Military Division of the Pacific, during the two weeks ending Tuesday, Aug. 24, 1875: Captain Edwin V. Sumner, First Cavalry; A. A. Surgeon John E. Tallon, U. S. Army; First Lieutenant George M. Wheeler, Engineer Corps; Colonel Jedediah H. Baxter, Chief Medical Purveyor, U. S. Army; Surgeon George E. Cooper, Medical Department.

DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA.

Medical Department.—Hospital Steward Christian Schmidt, U. S. Army, was August 10 ordered to Camp Independence, Cal., relieving Hospital Steward Geo. Belding, U. S. Army, who will, on being relieved, report in person to the Medical Director of this Department for assignment to duty.

First Cavalry.—First Lieutenant Edward Hunter was August 18 ordered to proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, and relieve Second Lieutenant Herbert E. Tuthery, First Cavalry, in charge of the horses of Company D, First Cavalry, at that post. On being relieved, Lieutenant Tuthery will return to Benicia Barracks, taking with him the enlisted men of the First Cavalry now at the Presidio in excess of the number required.

On the departure of Company G, First Cavalry, from Camp Bidwell, Cal., First Lieutenant W. H. Winters, First Cavalry, was August 14 ordered to remain at that post as Acting Assistant Quartermaster until the completion of the buildings now in process of construction under his charge.

DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA.

Bret. Maj.-Gen. O. O. Howard: Headquarters, Portland, Oregon.

Twenty-first Infantry.—The Department commander thus comments, on the finding of the Court-martial convened at Fort Walla Walla, May 19, 1875, of which Major Chas. H. Alden, Surgeon, is president, in the case of Corporal Lewis W. Cousins, Company I: "The case is incomplete, in that there is no finding to the first charge. If it were practicable, the court would be reconvened, and the case returned to it for completion; the court was not warranted by law or precedent in making such a return—it should have found either for or against the accused; and if any doubt existed as to the charge being sustained by the specification they should have given the benefit of it to the prisoner; moreover, in the case as presented, while the Department commander realizes the necessity for proper respect in forwarding official communications, he has grave doubts, whether or not, disrespect was intended by the accused, and he is inclined to the opinion that every reasonable facility should be given the soldier, when he deems himself aggrieved, to appeal to the next highest authority. It being impracticable on account of the absence upon an important expedition, of several members, to reconvene the court, the proceedings are disapproved. Corporal Cousins will be released from arrest and restored to duty."

First Lieutenant William F. Spurgin, R. Q. M., Twenty-first Infantry, having reported at Department Headquarters in compliance with Post Orders, was August 14 directed to return to Fort Vancouver, W. T., with the prisoner Charles Ball alias — Staples, and his guard.

Fourth Artillery.—Captain Marcus P. Miller was August 13 detailed as a member of the General Court-martial instituted by S. O. No. 111, c. s., from Department Headquarters.

The leave of absence for seven days granted First Lieutenant Peter Leary, Jr., Fourth Artillery (Fort Stevens, Oregon), was August 17 extended three days.

DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA.

Bret. Major-General August V. Kautz: Headquarters, Prescott.

The Hayden Expedition.—The following letter was received at the Interior Department, August 30, from Prof. Hayden:

DENVER, CO., August 24, 1875.

SIR: I have the honor to report that recent letters have been received from two of the parties connected with the survey, and that the reports are very favorable indeed. Mr. Gardner has ascended the highest peak of the Sierra la Sal in Utah, thus connecting Major Powell's work with our own. He will undoubt-

edly complete the primary triangulation of the entire South-west, which will enable us to finish five out of the six sheets of our atlas next winter. A report from Mr. Gannett's party is also most favorable. He will complete the area west of the junction of the Gunnison and Grand Rivers. He informs me that he has made fifty-four stations, extending his survey over about three thousand square miles. He has discovered some of the most remarkable cañons on the continent, fully equal to those of the Colorado River. I inclose a copy of Mr. Gannett's letter. In the south and south-west the parties are discovering an almost unlimited number of the ancient ruins, a glimpse of which we obtained last year. This subject will be thoroughly investigated, and sketches, photographs, and other materials will be secured for a most valuable report. The subject is one which is attracting the attention of the entire intelligent world. The results of the explorations of the survey for the present season will be fully equal to those of any previous year. Very respectfully, etc.,

F. V. HAYDEN, U. S. Geologist.

Medical Department.—On the arrival of Hospital Steward Ludwig Stamm at Fort Yuma, Cal., Hospital Steward John Dillon was August 10 ordered to proceed without delay to comply with Department orders. Hospital Steward John McGuinness, on temporary duty in the office of Medical Director of the Department, was same date assigned to duty as clerk in that office.

Eighth Infantry.—The Arizona Citizen informs us that Lieutenant J. W. Powell gave a dancing party at Camp Lowell, on the evening of August 14, and it is simply truth to say that a more enjoyable one has not been given in this neighborhood. The music of the Sixth Cavalry Band is of the best kind, and it inspires the dancers more than any ever discoursed hereabouts.

Bass Ball.—A game of base ball was played at Sidney, Neb., on the 23d August, between eight picked players from the town, and seven men of Company G, Third Cavalry, B. B. Club, which resulted as usual in a victory for the boys in blue. The names and positions of the players are as follows:

CO. G, 3D CAVALRY.	SIDNEY.
Manion, c.	Sutherland, c.
Jordan, c. f.	Rawlins, p.
Hale, 3d b.	Miller, 1st b.
Myers, 1st b.	Baldry, ss.
Delmege, p.	Hein, 3d b.
Armstrong, 2d b.	Harbison, 2d b.
McCheaney, 1. f.	McDonald, 1. f.
Stone, c. f.	

Score—47 to 12.
Umpire—Mr. J. Billow. Time of game—Two hours forty-five minutes.

A game of base ball was played at Governor's Island, N. Y. H., on Saturday, August 28, 1875, between the Gibson B. B. Club, of Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H., and the Crofton B. B. Club, of Fort Columbus, N. Y. H. The Croftons had it all their own way up to the fifth inning, the score being 12 to 6 in favor of the Croftons. The following is the score by innings:

Innings.....	1st	2d	3d	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th
Gibsons.....	1	0	1	4	1	7	0	1	15
Croftons.....	3	0	0	3	7	0	1	0	9

Umpire—Mr. McGowan of the Crofton Club.

Scorers—Mes rs. Gibson and McDonnell.

An interesting game of base ball was played August 25, at Beaufort, S. C., between the Cosmopolitan B. B. Club, of Beaufort, S. C., and the Dictators, of the U. S. monitor *Dictator*, now lying at Port Royal, S. C., which resulted in a victory for the Dictators, by a score of 17 to 6. The game was finely played throughout, and although the Dictators are sadly in need of practice, they play a very lively game. The club consists of John McNally, c.; R. G. Farmer, p.; Wm. H. Beck, 1st b.; James Faulkner, 2d b.; John Smith, 3d b.; Wm. H. Lambert, ss.; James Davenport, 1. f.; Frank Meade, c. f.; John Backer, r. f., and Michael Malloy, substitute. When convenient the Dictators would like to play with any Military or Navy club, especially the Junitas.

The Indians.—The following letter has been transmitted by the Secretary of War to the Secretary of the Interior:

HEADQUARTERS FORT CLARK, TEXAS, }
August 9, 1875. }

Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of Texas, San Antonio, Texas.

SIR: The Seminole negroes now at this military reservation, and living near Fort Duncan, represent that there are now, of men, women, and children, about five hundred; that they are desirous of being sent to localities where they can obtain a living for themselves.

At the urgent solicitation of their head man, I respectfully forward, for the information of the general commanding, the reasons presented by themselves, with a few facts that have come under my observation.

They ask for land suitable for cultivation. If the Government cannot furnish it, they beg to be sent to Florida, where, without owning land, they can obtain land to work, until means are created by their labor to purchase. In this region of Texas, land not susceptible of irrigation is worthless for the purposes of cultivation, and all, or nearly all land which can be so appropriated, is now in the hands of men of means, or capitalists, therefore beyond the reach of people as poor as themselves, from the known productiveness of the soil of Florida (large tracts of that State are still vacant), the acknowledged softness of its climate, and the variety of labor to be found there, unquestionably they can readily secure a support for themselves.

There are now about sixty men and grown up boys, the balance women and children.

They represent that when they were transferred, with the Seminole Indians, from Florida to the Western Territories, their women and children were kidnapped, both by Indians and bad white men, and sold into slavery. This forced them to leave the country and go to Mexico. They were induced to return to Texas, by promises which have never been fulfilled; a few now employed by the Government as Indian scouts, is nearly the only means they have of support. These men are now away from their families, on distant scouts. Many of the men who are carried on the rolls of the Seminole scouts are discharged soldiers from colored regiments, or servants of officers discharged, and as they state, are often bad men.

My own observations of these people is that it will be economy to either give them land, or as they say, return them to Florida—a movement inexpensive; if furnished with beef on the hoof, they can reach Brazos, at the mouth of the Rio Grande, and can readily be returned to Florida by water transit.

If this state of affairs continues, they will undoubtedly return to Mexico, go to the mountains, beyond San Carlos, about one hundred and fifty miles west of the Rio Grande. There they can obtain land, deplete on the ranches of Texas, and furnish an asylum for deserters, white and black, from this frontier.

These Seminole negroes are entirely distinct from the Seminole Indians. They are like all negroes, except they are accustomed to arms, are brave and daring, superior to the Indians of this region in fighting qualities. I believe it is humanity and economy to put these people in a way of self support, and, if not colonized on a Government reservation, send them, as they request, to Florida, the movement would not be expensive, they could be furnished with a year's provisions, issued monthly, when they asked for it. When once in Florida, they would soon find the means of living, and their labor be of value to the State. They are not ignorant of planting cotton, sugar, and corn, and, as their old men say, the fisheries of Florida would furnish them a living, if nothing else offered.

Very respectfully, etc., EDWARD HATCH,
Colonel 9th Cavalry, Commanding Post.

Gen. Ord in an endorsement upon Col. Hatch's letter recommends that they be sent. Lieutenant-General Sheridan, in forwarding the letter, says: "I have repeatedly reported to the Indian Bureau the destitute condition of these Seminole Negro Indians, but without eliciting any favorable reply from the Interior Department, and now forward this as a last hope that this deserving people will receive some attention."

(Berlin Correspondence of the Chicago Times.)

PRINCELY HUMBUG IN GERMANY.

NINE out of ten intelligent Americans speak of Prince Fritz and Prince Frederick Charles, his cousin, as "great generals." They believe because the names of those persons were signed to reports and bulletins that they were the real directors of the armies at whose heads they figured. There is no such delusion here. If the German armies had been left to the guidance of these personages, the sum total of the campaign would have been vastly different. They never directed a movement, nor the developing of a corporal's guard. Moltke and his staff conceived and executed every detail of every movement, the princes not being trusted with the most inconsequential point. The chief of the staff of each army was its actual commander, the royal princes serving merely as figure-heads to impress the people with the dependence upon loyalty for success in battle. So it goes in nearly every department of public administration; some royal imbecile figures as the responsible head, while the work is really done by brilliant men who are, comparatively, unknown. Bismarck and Moltke are about the only exceptions, with possibly the King of Saxony, who is said to have some military talent, and who handled the Saxon corps in the late war very efficiently under General Moltke's plans. Everything is done, however, to impress the reality of the service of the princes upon the nation. When the late war was ended great rewards were given the Prussian princes and the imperial cousins down to the lowest grades. The two princes, Frederick William and Frederick Charles were created Marshals of the Empire, and awarded large allowances from the French indemnity, while the staff officers, who had really manœuvred the armies, were advanced a grade and received a few empty decorations, Von Moltke, Von Manteuffel, and Von Bismarck being about the only marked exceptions; Bismarck receiving the title of Prince and a half million of dollars, Moltke the dollars without the title.

The *Hoosier Herald* says: "The review of Bow-and-Arrow troops, in garrison, commenced on the 29th at the South Camp, and was continued on the following day. As a semi-theatrical display it was somewhat imposing; as a military effort, supremely ridiculous."

SPEAKING of the present investigation into Indian affairs, the Green Bay (Wis.) *Advertiser* says: The War Department is the proper agency for the distribution of the bonuses Congress yearly grants to the "wards of the nation." There are upon its "Retired List" upwards of 800 army officers, drawing three-quarters pay and doing no service. A portion of these officers are minus a leg or an arm, while all of them have suffered wounds which incapacitate them for active duty in the field. But they are a portion of the Army, bound by its rules and subject at all times to its regulations. Probably 150 of them are competent to discharge the duties of "Indian Agents," and would do so, cheerfully, for the sake of employment if called upon. They are nearly all graduates of the Military Academy, and have had many years experience of the rigid system of accountability which is the rule in the Department. They are secure in their positions for life, or rather so

long as they conduct themselves as "officers and gentlemen." They would, therefore, have no incentive to commit petty frauds, a discovery of which would lead to their disgraceful expulsion from the Army. They have a high standard of honor to maintain, and the *esprit de corps* to sustain it. The efficacy of these checks may be noted in the fact that it is among the rarest of events to hear of a defalcation, or discreditable business transactions among the accounting officers of the Army. Here, then, the Government has a full supply of Indian Agents at hand, whose employment would not cost an additional cent.

SECRETARY Belknap is receiving a cordial welcome from the citizens of Montana, he being the first cabinet officer who has paid a visit to that Territory.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL Pemberton, the Confederate defender of Vicksburg, is now in the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, to establish iron works at Perth Amboy.

GENERAL Coey, of California, has telegraphed to Lieutenant-General Sheridan the desire of the military companies to give him a military reception on his arrival. The general will be among the visitors at the military parade at the Presidio on the 9th of September.

THE N. Y. "Tribune" states, "upon high authority," that the forthcoming message to Congress will contain a most urgent recommendation that the Indian service be turned over to the management of the War Department.

The annual reunion of the members of the One Hundred and Twelfth Illinois Infantry will be held at Cambridge, September 22. At the last reunion a committee was appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws for the permanent organization of the association, with instructions to report at Cambridge.

QUEEN VICTORIA has presented to Mrs. S. Tedwell, of Mineola, Long Island, a half-length portrait of herself inclosed in a bronze frame, and containing the following inscription: "In recognition of the gift by Mrs. Tedwell of an old family letter, dated 1774, in which is a most interesting description of the children of George III., written by their governess, Miss Plant." Mrs. Tedwell discovered the letter among her deceased husband's papers. It contains a personal description of the six Princesses and three Princes in King George's family, all of them praised for their beauty and princely deportment. Mrs. Tedwell sent the letter to the Queen, and has received a reply from Buckingham Palace, returning thanks for the letter, and advising her of the present of the framed photograph sent through the British Legation at Washington.

At a recent meeting of the Norfolk Light Artillery Blues, General William F. Barry, Commandant of Fortress Monroe, was unanimously and enthusiastically elected an honorary member of the company; and the Secretary was instructed to notify him of the fact. In a letter acknowledging his acceptance of the honor General Barry said: I avail myself of the earliest opportunity to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, and to convey to the Blues my high appreciation as well of the honor conferred by them as of what seems to me to be the motives which inspired their action. As sincere lovers of a common country, let us all hope that the bitter memories of the late civil war may speedily pass into oblivion, and as brother artillerymen let us hope and pray that our guns may never again be "pointed" at each other, but, rather, should dire necessity ever again draw us upon the field of battle, may we feel assured that our "guidons" will be arrayed upon the same line and our guns pointed only at a common enemy.

Says the Boston "Transcript": American quickness of intelligence and dash of execution are doing wonders in African exploration. The Khedive's military service is full of American officers, some of whom, no doubt, do themselves more credit in contact with the savage and tricky hordes they have to deal with there, than they would in our own or in any European service. However, one American officer has got a thousand miles beyond Khartoum, having made friends with chieftains and peoples whom the British explorer, Baker, had to fight continually. Another has made equally astonishing progress in another direction; and still another, working to the east of the Nile, has discovered two ancient gold mines, one of which he reports (and he is the geologist of the Gordon expedition) could be profitably worked with modern appliances. These show successes are likely to give a new impetus to African exploration. Great are the rewards of such effort, compared with the fruitless endeavors at arctic discovery. There are not only riches to be brought back, but an inspiring amount of work to be done in ameliorating the condition of the teeming nations that are the fountain head of the slave traffic.

UNDER the heading of "The Conquering Hero Comes," the San Francisco *Bulletin* of August 24, says:

"San Francisco, or at least that portion of the city within strategical distance of the Grand Hotel, was in a tumult of excitement and blaze of enthusiasm, military glitter and fireworks last night over the arrival of Lieutenant-General Sheridan, or other such hero, when the Nation enfolded to its bosom as 'Little Phil.' The emotions of the people had ample time to gather volume and force, while awaiting in large multitudes hours after the scheduled time of the overland arrival, and the greeting was consequently extended to the newly invested Mr. Lieutenant-General's party, including the newly invested Mrs. Lieutenant-General, Colonel M. Sheridan, brother to the General, also accompanied by his wife, a distinguished 'native' who had come to meet the tourists at different points on the road. They tarried at Sacramento for several hours, where a rousing ovation awaited them, and renewed the movement on San Francisco at about 4 P.M., by the California Pacific route. The military reception was carried out according to the order published yesterday. The Second Brigade N. G. C. Brigadier-General Coey, commanding, was drawn up in line on the Broadway where at 9 o'clock, as the summer approached her pier, a salute was fired by Captain Brash's battery from the end of the next wharf, north, and the bands struck up 'See the Conquering Hero Comes.' After the regular passengers had passed ashore, Major Otis and Major-General Schofield and his personal staff boarded the *Yosemite*, and found the Lieutenant-General and his party in the saloon. Mrs. General and Colonel Sheridan and wife were met by Colonel T. Scott Stewart, who escorted them to the Grand Hotel in a private carriage. The Lieutenant-General soon afterwards came ashore, the Second Brigade presenting arms and the bands struck up. Sheridan was shown to an open carriage drawn by four white horses. Major Otis took a seat alongside him, while Generals Schofield and Thompson sat opposite. The latter was the only officer in uniform. The escort was thereupon formed, with the Cavalry Battalion, N. G. C., and Third and Second regiments in front of the carriage, and the First regiment and California Battery in rear. A dense crowd was waiting on the city front, and greeted Sheridan with tremendous cheering as the carriage came in sight. The line of march was up Broadway to Kearny, thence to Market to the Grand Hotel. The streets throughout the line of march were densely crowded, the people cheering the illustrious visitor continuously, while the blaze of boudoirs and pyrotechnics enhanced the splendor, of

the greeting. Opposite the Grand Hotel the carriage halted, and the troops of the National Guard marched in review past Sheridan. The party then moved into the hotel. In the large reception parlors a brilliant gathering of Army officers and leading citizens awaited their coming. The Board of Supervisors had adjourned early in honor of the arrival, and had taken up a position in the parlors. They were the first introduced to Sheridan, after which the latter warmly greeted his fellow officers of the Army. General Brooks, in command at the Presidio, and nearly all the officers stationed at that post were of the number. While introductions were taking place, in the parlor, the shouts of the people in the street became so vigorous that Mayor Otis led Sheridan to the balcony looking out upon New Montgomery street. As the Lieutenant-General presented himself to the gaze of the populace, the tumult of enthusiasm rose to the highest pitch. As soon as silence had been partially restored, and in answer to loud and frequent calls for a speech, General Sheridan, after frequently bowing his acknowledgment, said: 'When I left Chicago on my way to the Pacific Coast, I felt that I was coming home.' Here the noise of a band marching to its armory drowned the remainder of the sentence, and the General gave up any further attempt to speak. On returning to the parlors introductions were continued until the line fairly threatened to stretch out to the crack of doom. After midnight the gallant General was permitted to seek his couch, doubtless more wearied than on the occasion of any previous ride he had taken, down the Shenandoah or elsewhere. General Sheridan returns to this coast merely on a visit of pleasure, and perhaps as the finale of his wedding tour. He will extend his travels to Oregon by the next steamer, and return again to his headquarters at Chicago in a few weeks.

"The General passed the forenoon pleasantly with drives throughout the city and suburbs, in company with his wife and Scott Stewart. Callers by the hundreds have besieged the Grand Hotel, anxious to pay their respects to the dashing commander and his fair bride. Next Saturday the General leaves for Portland. He will return in about thirty days and remain a week."

THE NAVY.

The Editor invites for this department of the *JOURNAL* all facts of interest to the Navy, especially such as relate to the movement of officers or vessels.

NAVY GAZETTE.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

Lieutenant E. D. Tansig, to the temporary command of the storeship *Relief*, at the Washington Navy-yard, on the 1st September next, and to continue during the absence of Lieutenant J. F. Merry.

AUGUST 26.—Boatswain John Keating, to the Naval Rendezvous, San Francisco, Cal.

AUGUST 27.—Master Landon P. Jouett, to the *Cononcua*, at New Orleans, on the 25th September next.

Boatswain Thomas Savage to the receiving ship *Relief*, at Washington.

AUGUST 28.—Commander A. T. Mahan, to the Navy-yard, Boston, on the 1st September.

Lieutenant Charles Seymour, to ordnance duty at the Navy-yard, New York, on the 1st September.

Lieutenant John S. Newell, to the Navy-yard, New York, on the 15th September.

Passed Assistant Engineer E. T. Phillips, to special duty at Philadelphia.

AUGUST 29.—Passed Assistant Surgeon Wm. B. Davis, to the receiving ship *Sabine*, at the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H.

Assistant Surgeon C. E. Black, to the Navy-yard, New York.

AUGUST 31.—Midshipman E. D. Bostick, to temporary duty on board the *Frolic*, and on arrival to report for duty on the South Atlantic Station.

Paymaster H. M. Denniston, to the Navy-yard, Philadelphia, on the 24th September.

Paymaster Geo. A. Lyon, to the Navy-yard, Washington, on the 15th September, as inspector of provisions and clothing.

Passed Assistant Paymaster Joseph Foster to the Naval Station, New London, on the 6th September.

SEPTEMBER 1.—Passed Assistant Engineer Ralph Aston, to the Naval Rendezvous, New York.

Cadet Engineer Theodore F. Bendorff, to the *Swatara*.

DETACHED

AUGUST 25.—Lieutenant Wm. S. Dana, from the *Ossipee*, and placed on waiting orders.

AUGUST 26.—Passed Assistant Engineer J. L. D. Borthwick and Assistant Engineer Charles W. Rae, from the *Alert* on the 6th September next, and ordered to the Naval Academy.

Boatswain John Walker, from the Naval Rendezvous, San Francisco, and ordered to hold himself in readiness for duty on the *Pensacola*.

AUGUST 27.—Lieutenant E. H. C. Loutze, from the Hydrographic Office on the 31st inst., and ordered to the steamer *Tuscarora* on the 22d September.

AUGUST 28.—Lieutenant U. R. Harris has reported his return home, having been detached from the *Bemicia* on the 18th inst., and has been placed on waiting orders.

AUGUST 29.—Lieutenant Commander Charles H. Craven has reported his return home, having been detached from the *Kearsarge*, Asiatic Station, on the 23d July last, and has been placed on sick leave.

Assistant Paymaster James E. Cann, from the Bureau of Provisions, etc., on the 30th September next, and ordered to the *Tallapoosa* on the 1st October.

AUGUST 31.—Lieutenant Commander O. F. Heyman, from the *Alert*, and ordered to the *Tuscarora*, at the Navy-yard, Mare Island, on the 1st October next, as executive.

Lieutenant A. H. Fletcher, from the *Tuscarora*, and ordered to the store ship *Oward*, at Callao, Peru, as executive.

Lieutenant A. V. Wadham, from the *Alert*, and ordered to the Naval Academy.

Midshipman Frank Guerin has reported his return home, having been detached from the *Richmond*, South Pacific Station, on the 6th inst., and has been placed on waiting orders.

Pay Director John S. Gulick, from duty as Inspector of Provisions and Clothing, at the Navy-yard, Washington, on the 15th September, and ordered to duty at the Naval Asylum, Philadelphia, on the 1st October next, and ordered to settle accounts.

Chief Engineer O. H. Lackey, from the *Canandaigua*, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to return home and report.

Chief Engineer E. Laws, from the *Minnesota*, and ordered to the *Canandaigua*.

Sep. 1.—Lieutenant Commander Henry Glass, from the receiving ship *Independence*, Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal., and placed on waiting orders.

Passed Assistant Engineer A. J. Kenyon, from the Naval Rendezvous, New York, and ordered to the *Gettysburg*.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE GRANTED.

To Captain George E. Belknap, at the Navy-yard, Pensacola, during the month of September next, and to report at Annapolis, Md., on the 1st October following, as a member of a board for the examination of midshipmen for promotion.

To Commodore Geo. B. Balch, Governor of the Naval Asylum, Philadelphia, for three weeks, from the 27th August.

To Chaplain Frank B. Rose, for thirty days from the 26th inst.

To Lieutenant John F. Merry for the month of September.

To Master Chas. W. Bartlett for the month of September.

To Chief Engineer James P. Sprague for the month of September.

To Carpenter E. D. Hall for six weeks from the 27th August.

To Passed Assistant Surgeon S. A. Brown, at the Naval Hospital, Philadelphia, for fourteen days from the 2d inst.

DELAY DEPARTURE.

Pay Inspector Chas. H. Eldredge has been authorized to delay

his departure for the South Pacific Station until the sailing of the steamer of the 15th September.

REVOKED.

SERGEANT 1.—The orders of Lieutenant A. H. Fletcher of the 31st August to the store ship *Onward*, at Callao, Peru, and ordered to report as executive on board the receiving ship *Independence* at the Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal.

LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported at the Surgeon-General, for the week ending September 1, 1875:

John Chase Varney, sergeant of marines, August 31, barracks, Portsmouth, N. H.

Louis Richard, landsman, July 4, U. S. S. *Junius*, in the river Elbe, near Hamburg, Germany.

Charles Hayes, landsman, August 2, U. S. S. *Hartford*.

James R. Barryman, seaman, August 17, Naval Hospital, Philadelphia.

John McGovern, landsman, August 21, Naval Hospital, New York.

CHANGES IN THE MARINE CORPS.

The following are the changes in the officers of the Marine Corps since last memorandum, viz.:

DETACHED.

AUGUST 25.—First Lieutenant J. H. Washburn, from the U. S. receiving ship *Sabine*, and ordered to assume charge of recruiting service at Portsmouth, N. H.

[CIRCULAR.]

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Sept. 1, 1875.

The Department Circular of April 26, 1869, is modified as follows:

All enlisted men, irrespective of age, except officers' cooks, stewards and servants, now serving, and those that may hereafter enlist for three years, will receive, upon the expiration of their enlistments, if they shall so elect, Continuous-service Certificates, in lieu of the ordinary or honorable discharges heretofore issued.

Cooks, stewards and officers' servants are to be selected by the officers themselves, and they are, at all times, to be enlisted for the cruise of the vessel on which they are to serve, and, when so serving, are never to be turned on deck for general duty. Men or boys enlisted for general service are never, under any pretext whatever, to be detailed as servants for officers.

All persons holding Continuous-service Certificates will be entitled to receive for each continuous re-enlistment for three years, within three months from the date of their discharge, one dollar per month in addition to the pay prescribed for their several ratings. Any person failing to re-enlist within three months from the date of his discharge from any enlistment, will cease to derive any advantages accruing from his previous continuous enlistments.

The Continuous-service Certificates will embrace all the advantages of honorable discharges in cases where persons are recommended for the same, and must always show, in the column for the purpose, whether or not the men are entitled to such discharges.

Commanding officers are directed not to recommend for honorable discharge appointed men, nor officers' cooks, stewards and servants, shipped for the cruise of the vessel. Men holding these rates will receive commendatory letters, if entitled to the same, from those under whose control they have acted, countersigned by their respective commanding officers.

At the expiration of ten years' service any disabled enlisted man, who has not been discharged for misconduct will be entitled to a pension, if a board of survey shall recommend such action in his case; and after twenty years' service any enlisted man disabled from sea service by reason of age or infirmity, who has not been discharged for misconduct, will be entitled to a pension, equal to one-half the pay of his rating when last discharged.

Any man holding a Continuous-service Certificate who is distinguished for obedience, sobriety, and cleanliness, and is also proficient in seamanship or gunnery, shall receive, upon the expiration of his enlistment, if specially recommended, a good conduct badge; and after he shall have received three such badges, under consecutive enlistments, within three months from the date of his discharge, he shall, if qualified, be enlisted as a petty officer, and hold a petty officer's rating during subsequent continuous re-enlistments; and he shall not be reduced to a lower rating, except by sentence of a court-martial.

DANIEL AMMEN, Acting Secretary of the Navy.

This circular is to be read and explained to the crew, and posted in a conspicuous part of the vessel.

R. W. SHUFELDT,
Chief of Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The *Intrepid* was put in commission at New York, August 28.

The *Canandaigua* arrived at Port Royal, Aug. 31. All well on board.

The steamer *Despatch* left Portsmouth, N. H., Aug. 27, for Newport, R. I.

The *Plymouth* is daily expected at Port Royal, and will probably come to Norfolk for supplies.

CAPTAIN S. P. Carter, late in command of the *Alaska*, has reported his return to the United States.

COMMODORE John C. Howell assumed duties as Acting Secretary of the Navy on the 1st instant.

The *Junius* and *Alaska* sailed from Southampton, August 28, the former for Lisbon and the latter for Havre.

A CABLE despatch from Rear-Admiral Reynolds to the Navy Department reports the arrival of the *Tennessee* at Aden, August 25, five and a quarter days from Suez.

ANOTHER instalment of New Orleans prize money is now ready for payment. The Fourth Auditor has the addresses of all entitled to prize money, and will forward the certificates as rapidly as possible.

COMMODORE John C. Howell, Chief of Bureau of Yards and Docks, paid an official visit to the Boston Navy-yard last week, and received the customary salute of eleven guns.

ADMIRAL Worden informed the Mayor of Portsmouth, Aug. 26, that he and his officers were unable to accept the invitation to a banquet next week, as the United States squadron will not be in the vicinity of Portsmouth after Monday.

THE examination of candidates for admission as Cadet Engineers commences at the Naval Academy on the 6th inst. About 130 permits have been granted. Only 25, the highest on the list, can be appointed.

REAR-ADMIRAL Wm. Reynolds reports his arrival at Palermo in the *Tennessee* on the 1st August, four days from Gibraltar. He would remain there until the 7th August and then proceed to Port Said.

THE *Gettysburg* at Washington will be ready for service about the middle of October. She is to go to the Gulf for the purpose of determining correct latitudes for hydrographic purposes.

PASSED Assistant Engineer Geo. W. Baird, attached to the Bureau of Steam Engineering, has been ordered to Norfolk Yard, Va., on special duty, on the completion of which he will return to Washington and resume his duties in the Bureau.

A NAVAL General Court-martial will convene at Norfolk in a few days for the trial of Paymaster Geo. R. Martin, of the *Ossipee*, for violation of Navy Regulations. The *Ossipee* is undergoing slight repairs at Norfolk.

ORDERS were received at Portsmouth Navy-yard, Aug. 31, to fit the United States steamer *Marion* for sea immediately, which will take three or four months. There are about five hundred workmen at the yard now engaged on the *Marion*, and the contract ship *Enterprise*.

CAPTAIN Nares, of the British Polar expedition, in a communication to the Admiralty Office, says that the stores at Disco belonging to the American Government appear to be in a fair state of preservation, considering the time they have been exposed. The Danish officials have taken great trouble to prevent their deterioration.

THE *Rio Bravo* is now undergoing repairs at Galveston, and expects to be in all respects complete and staunch by the middle of September, when she will proceed to the Rio Grande for the purpose of co-operating with the Army in preventing raids and other lawless proceedings.

THE Acting Secretary of the Navy, Aug. 27, received a telegram from Captain David B. Harmony, commanding the United States steamer *Hartford*, to the effect that the trouble between the United States and Tripoli, growing out of the insult to the American Consul, had been amicably settled. The Pacha apologizes to the United States, promises that the offending party shall be punished and the Consul protected. The details, Captain Earl English, commanding the United States steamer *Congress*, will forward by mail.

A TELEGRAM was received at the Navy Department, Aug. 26, from Captain Edward Simpson, commanding the United States steamer *Omaha*, dated Panama, Aug. 26, announcing that the State of Panama has declared war against the government of Colombia. The Department immediately issued orders to Rear-Admiral Mullany, commanding the North Atlantic Station, to hold all of his available forces in readiness to proceed without delay to the Isthmus, for the protection, if necessary, of American interests there.

REAR-ADMIRAL C. R. P. Rodgers reports his arrival at Newport on the *Constellation* from Buzzard's Bay on the 8th inst. The *Constellation* would remain at Newport a week to instruct the cadet midshipmen at the Torpedo School. She would then return to the coast of Massachusetts, and is expected to arrive at Hampton Roads about the 5th of Sept., where the cadet midshipmen will be granted a short leave of absence with orders to report to the Academy about the middle of September.

THE *Alert* arrived at Boston on the 19th inst. (Aug.), with the cadet engineers on board. At Boston they would need a fortnight for the study of the machine shops, foundries, etc., of that neighborhood. The injury to the boiler of the *Alert* on her recent steam trial in Buzzard's Bay is not so serious as was at first reported. Two or three of the tube heads blew out, disabling the boiler, and the injury can be repaired in a couple of weeks. She will go to Chester, where her machinery was built for this purpose, and then fit out for China. Commander Marvin relieves Commander Simpson on the 6th instant, and other changes have been made in her officers, most of whom were ordered to her temporarily.

A DESPATCH to the N. Y. *Herald* from Newport, Aug. 30, says: "A terrible accident occurred to one of the employés on Goat Island, at the torpedo station, this afternoon. It appears that Jeremiah McCarthy had a fifteen pound can torpedo in his hand, and from some unknown cause it exploded, completely covering one side of his body with powder and fracturing two of his ribs. His right eye is believed to be seriously injured, and it is feared he will lose the sight of it. The boat was completely shattered, and the shock was heard distinctly in many parts of the city. The torpedo was about to be submerged for the coming experiments. This is the first accident occasioned by torpedoes since the establishment of the station here. Owing to the non-arrival of Secretary Robeson the torpedo experiments will not commence until Wednesday. Commodore Jeffers, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, arrived at the station to-night." We learn that the experiments were again postponed on Wednesday to Thursday.

A DESPATCH from London, Aug. 29, says: "The United States steamer *Congress* arrived at Malta to-day and proceeded to Corfu and Venice, after landing the American Consul to Tripoli and his family. Their absence from Tripoli is deemed expedient lest new unpleasant incidents should arise." A Washington despatch says of this: "It can be stated from an official source that the moral effect of a visit from our Navy is the only thing the State Department can rely upon to maintain the respect of the Tripolitan authorities. If a United States Consul in any of the enlightened countries should be insulted, diplomatic correspondence would be resorted to, but with Tripoli, a dependence,

though it is, of Turkey, the State Department knows of only the way just carried out. Nor is it contended that the indignities offered our Consul were of a serious character. They may even appear trivial to those not acquainted with the condition of society in Tripoli; yet the protection of our commercial relations and the rights of American importers were likely to be disturbed if our only representative there was made the subject of ridicule and gossip by the meddlesome representatives of other nations. A fact apparent in the statement is that our Consul already suffers social ostracism. Nevertheless, he will remain there if it requires the presence of all the vessels of the European squadron to uphold the right of the United States Consul to respectful treatment and protection."

REAR-ADMIRAL WORDEN AT STOCKHOLM.

U. S. S. *FRANKLIN*, FLAGSHIP ON THE EUROPEAN STATION, IN THE BALTIC, BETWEEN CRONSTADT AND COPENHAGEN, July 25, 1875.

Hon. Geo. M. Robeson:

SIR: Reverting to my despatch, No. 23, of July 12, and continuing the account of my visits to the ports in the northern part of this station, I have the honor to advise the Department that, after a pleasant passage from Kiel, Germany, which place the flagship and the *Alaska* left on the 1st of July, I arrived at the anchorage near Waxholm, about twelve miles below Stockholm, on the afternoon of the 5th. The Fourth of July being Sunday, the usual salutes were fired at sea at noon on the 5th; and the customary salute to the Swedish flag were fired upon anchoring. Soon after the ships anchored off Waxholm, a steam yacht of the Swedish Navy came down from Stockholm, bringing the United States Minister Resident at that place, Mr. Andrews, and Captain Van Horn, who came with messages of welcome and offers of service from Admiral Lagarcrantz, commanding the naval station at Stockholm, who also kindly assigned to duty as my aid during my stay in Stockholm, Lieutenant Hygihammar, of the Swedish navy.

The Minister, Mr. Andrews, informed me that he had already made arrangements for my presentation to the King, who, being about to leave Stockholm, had appointed 12 o'clock of the next day, the 6th, for my reception.

I therefore availed myself of the courteous offer of the steam yacht, sent down to me by Admiral Lagarcrantz, and early in the forenoon of the following day proceeded in her to Stockholm. At noon, I, with my staff and several other officers, was presented by our Minister to the King, Oscar II., at the palace, and had a very agreeable interview with His Majesty.

After the presentation I called on Baron Van Otter, Minister of Marine; on Baron Uggla, Civil Governor of Stockholm; on Count De Landela, Military Governor, and on Rear-Admiral Lagarcrantz, commanding the naval station. In the afternoon of the same day the King embarked on board the frigate *Vanadis*, and, attended by two other ships of war, sailed for Russia to visit the Emperor. As the Swedish squadron passed Waxholm, our ships at anchor off that place manned their yards and fired salutes; which courtesies were returned from the King's flagship.

I remained in Stockholm until the 9th of July, and during my stay there much hospitable attention was extended to me, and to the officers with me. An excursion, to which all were invited by the Minister of Marine, was made by water to the castles at Gripsholm and Drottingholm; and amongst the guests invited were the United States and British Ministers, the Minister of War, Commodore Peyron, and many other distinguished Swedish officers and a number of ladies.

On the morning of the 9th I returned to the flagship, off Waxholm, and the same day received on board the United States and British Ministers to Sweden; the Minister of Marine; Admiral Lagarcrantz, and several other officers. In the evening of the 9th, a very handsome ball was given by the Burgomaster and residents of Waxholm, to the officers of the ships, and as many as could go attended it. Every day of the stay of the ships in this port hundreds of persons visited them.

On the 11th of July, after a day's delay on account of bad weather, I left the anchorage of Waxholm, and sailed for Cronstadt, Russia, where I arrived, after a pleasant passage, on the 13th. Upon entering the harbor of Cronstadt, the flagship was boarded by an officer, sent by the commander-in-chief of the Russian fleet, then in port, who informed me that a grand review of the fleet was to be made, on the 17th, by the King of Sweden and the Emperor of Russia, and that places had been reserved for the ships under my command. This officer indicated the anchorage which we were invited to take, and I found on reaching it that we had been assigned positions of honor in the line next to the flagship of the Grand Duke Constantine, Lord High Admiral; the two Swedish frigates being anchored in similar positions on the other side of the flagship. After the usual salutes had been given and returned, the Grand Duke Constantine not being on board his flagship, I visited the Russian vice-admiral's, commanding afloat and ashore, and the Swedish vice-admiral. These visits were returned the same day, and many calls made upon me by other commanding officers.

The Russian vice-admiral was very civil in placing at my disposal a steam yacht to take me to St. Petersburg when I might wish to go there.

On the 14th H. I. H. the Grand Duke Constantine came down to the anchorage, and went on board the *Urick*. Upon the hoisting of his flag, it was saluted by all the ships in the harbor with twenty-one guns. After this I called on His Imperial Highness, who returned my visit the same afternoon, and upon his departure the yards of the *Franklin* and the *Alaska* were manned, and a salute fired. The same evening I, with

my commanding officers, dined with the Grand Duke on board his flagship.

On the 16th I embarked on board the steam yacht placed at my service by Vice-Admiral Cosakewitch, Governor of Cronstadt, and went up to St. Petersburg. I called there upon Mr. Schuyler, United States Charge d'Affaires, in the absence of the minister, and paid visits also to Baron Jomini, acting minister of foreign affairs; Vice-Admiral Lescoski, minister of marine, and several other Russian officials, and to Prince Henry VII. of Reuss, the German ambassador. In the evening of the same day an invitation was received asking me and the officers of my ships to attend the review of the troops to be held at Krasnoe-Sel, on the following day, in honor of the King of Sweden, who was the Emperor's guest at his palace at Peterhoff. I was myself unable to accept the invitation, but a number of officers availed themselves of it, and witnessed from the Royal Stand, where places were given them, a magnificent spectacle in the review and exercises of sixty thousand troops of all arms in the Russian army, led by the Emperor in person, and reviewed by the King of Sweden.

The review was followed by a collation served in a pavilion on the field, and our officers were most hospitably entertained. I returned to my flagship at Cronstadt, on the evening of the 16th, to prepare for the naval review, which was appointed for the next day. The fleet assembled in the Roads of Cronstadt consisted of forty-one ships of the Russian navy; three of the Swedish navy; the two under my command, and the English Royal yacht Osborne; forty-seven vessels in all, which were anchored in three lines abreast; the *Rurick*, flagship of the Grand Duke Constantine, Lord High Admiral, being in the middle of the centre line.

The two Swedish frigates, and the *Franklin* and *Alaska*, had positions in the same line with the *Rurick*, next to her, on either side.

Of the Russian ships, seven were single turret monitors, similar to the *Passaic* class of our Navy; five were large double Coles' turret monitors; two others were heavy iron plated casemate ships, full rigged; two were iron-plated batteries; and another was the new turret ship, *Peter the Great*, said to be the strongest ship afloat. The other Russian vessels were chiefly steam corvettes and gun-boats. The whole triple line was about three miles long.

Wishing to conform to the motions of the Russian commander-in-chief, I was furnished with a memorandum of the ceremonies to be observed, in the review and the visits of the Royal party to the ships, and an officer was sent by the Russian admiral on board the *Franklin*, to read and report signals during the day, and to give information when required.

The day, Saturday, July 17, was fine with a clear sky and a light breeze, and at about twelve o'clock the Imperial yacht, attended by two others, were seen approaching from the direction of Peterhoff, about ten miles distant from the anchorage, where the Emperor has his summer palace. The yachts came down between the first and second lines of the fleets, and as they approached all the ships fired salutes and manned yards, the crews all in white, while the monitors had their men paraded in ranks on deck. The Emperor and the King of Sweden stood on the upper deck of their yacht, and as they passed down the lines six cheers were given from each ship; no salutes being fired at this time, as the yacht bore only the Emperor's narrow pennant. After passing down the lines on one side and returning up on the other, the yards being kept manned, and the cheers being repeated on their return, the yachts anchored near the Grand Duke's flagship.

Immediately upon their anchoring the Royal standard of Sweden was displayed at the masthead of the Imperial yacht, and it was at once, upon the signal of the first gun from the Russian flagship, saluted by all the vessels of the fleet, and all the forts and batteries in and around the harbor, simultaneously. Their Majesties and suites then went on board the Swedish flagship *Vanadis*, where the Imperial Russian standard was displayed, and saluted by all the ships, with their yards manned, and by the forts. From the *Vanadis* the Royal party came on board the *Franklin*, where they were received with all the honors.

Upon the approach of the Royal barges the yards were manned, and when their Majesties came on board the *Franklin*, the Imperial Russian standard was displayed at the main, and saluted by all the other ships and by the forts; but by the expressed wish of the Emperor no salute was fired by the *Franklin* until his departure.

The Royal party inspected the decks and visited the cabin of the ship, remaining on board about half an hour, and upon their departure the guns were again manned and a salute fired. Leaving the *Franklin* their Majesties proceeded to the *Rurick*, the flagship of the Grand Duke Constantine, Lord High Admiral of the Russian navy, and the same ceremonies as in the other visits were gone through, when they went on board and left that ship.

Amongst others accompanying the Emperor and King in the visits were the Czarowitch Alexander and the Czarina Marie Elizabeth, Princess Dagmar of Denmark, with several ladies in attendance; the Grand Duke Constantine, Lord High Admiral; the Grand Duke Nicholas, commander-in-chief of the Imperial Guards; H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh; the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg; the German Ambassador and Swedish Envoy Extraordinary; Generals Greigh and Potapoff (and many other distinguished officers); Admiral Glzenap; Vice-Admirals Poisett, Lescoski, and Popoff, both Russian and Swedish. From the Grand Duke's flagship the Royal visitors returned to the yachts, which immediately got under way and proceeded amid the cheers and salutes from all the ships up the bay to Peterhoff. I had afterwards the honor to receive through the Grand Duke Constantine, in expression of the Emperor's thanks for the part taken by my ships, as co-operating to the brilliant

success of the review and the reception of the King and Emperor by the fleet: In the evening of the next day, July 18, I went with Captains Franklin and Carter, by invitation of the Emperor, to Peterhoff to witness the fete and illuminations which were to be given in the parks and gardens of the palace in honor of the King of Sweden, the guest of the Emperor.

We were conveyed from the Roads of Cronstadt in a steam yacht, courteously sent to us by the Russian admiral to Peterhoff, where carriages awaited us at the landing. We were driven to the palace, and an officer of the household assigned to conduct us to the pavilion, where the guests were assembled to witness the festival. Here we were received by the Emperor and the King of Sweden, and the members of the Royal family, and were spectators of performances acted in a beautifully decorated theatre, erected, as was the Royal pavilion also, on an island in the lake. After this the Royal party and guests passed to another island, where they were entertained with the songs and dances of bands of gipsies and other people, in the strange costumes of their tribes, from distant parts of the Empire.

The grounds of Peterhoff, with their fountains and falls of water which are amongst the finest in Europe, the islands in the lake, together with the palaces and other buildings, were superbly illuminated with myriads of lamps, and the whole scene was one of wonderful brilliancy, such as is scarcely to be witnessed except in Russia. The fete ended about midnight, when, although the Emperor's hospitality extended to the reservation for us of apartments in the palace, we returned to the ships at the anchorage off Cronstadt.

On Monday evening the King of Sweden came down to his flagship accompanied by the Emperor, and after a visit to the Russian iron-clad *Peter the Great*, left the harbor with his squadron, accompanied by the Russian frigates, at about eight o'clock, for Stockholm. The vessels at anchor manned yards and fired salutes, and the Russian ships were illuminated one after another all down the line, as the Swedish squadron passed out to sea.

That night and the next morning many of the Russian iron-clads went out of the harbor for practice cruises in the Baltic.

On the following day, July 20, after paying farewell visits to the Russian admirals, I took my departure, at noon with the *Franklin* and *Alaska*.

As we left the harbor my flag was saluted from the battery on shore and the ships in the harbor, and the latter also cheered us as we passed; all of which was duly responded to, and we proceeded on our way to Copenhagen, Denmark.

Concerning my visit to that city I shall have the honor to advise the Department hereafter. I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, etc.,

JNO. L. WORDEN,
Commanding U. S. Naval Forces, European Station.

THE DISASTER TO THE RIO BRAVO.

U. S. S. RIO BRAVO, 4TH RATE, SABINE LIGHT, S. W. BY W., 12 W. 10 MILES DISTANT, August 15, 1875.

Hon. George M. Robeson :

SIR: I left the Southwest Pass with the "Rio Bravo" under my command on the 10th of August at 12 m., and on the night of the 11th ran in on the shoal off Tiger Point and anchored in two fathoms. The weather looked threatening. On the morning of the 12th I went into Vermilion Bay, as the weather still continued unfavorable, and it was necessary to blow down the boilers, the saturation being up to 2 1-2 and 3, and some of the pipes were being strained for want of sufficient clearance through the decks. At 11:20 of the 13th the weather was fine, and I got under way, the barometer standing 30.01. All went well until the first night watch, when a southerly swell set in, and the weather became squally. At 10 p. m. we passed Calcas Light; there are but five feet of water on the bar with hard sand. When the weather became bad I did not dare to attempt the passage, as the gale was blowing directly into it. At 1:30 a. m. made Sabine Light, about thirteen miles distant. The weather suddenly increased to a gale; the ship rolled considerably, but no strain except on her light upper works. She proved a good sea boat.

I had a port thirteen miles ahead, and an anchorage seventy miles astern, either way in the trough of a heavy sea. So I determined to try to reach Sabine, and to ease the vessel. We made tacks so as to bow the sea one way, and getting it well off the other, and in two hours would have made enough to square away for the Light. At this time the cabin commenced to work badly. We cut up a four inch tow line, and, making a species of Spanish windlass, secured it to the guards. At 2:50 a. m. the smoke stacks went overboard, parting a few inches above and below the deck starboard and port. The flames shot up four or five feet; the danger of fire was great; we became unmanageable in the trough of the sea; the lower decks were being washed. The night was like pitch, and you could see three feet away. It was a fearful scene, and with the late John Bodman affair in the minds of many on board, I was afraid of a panic. The cry was started, "The ship's on fire." The pumps were started; fire doors opened; fires hauled from under the boilers, and the ship lay at the mercy of the waves.

We lot go the starboard anchor and brought up in two fathoms of water. Sheet iron was got up and we set to work to make a jury stack. When it was finished, owing to the working of the ship, the uptake had settled away, the brick work around the boilers fell in, and the pipes began to part. We were unable to get up steam. The hull was still tight. Daylight came with heavy squalls. The guns were slung to back the anchors. The port anchor was let go, and cables got ready in the tiers for use.

The ship was laboring heavily; the hog frames broke adrift; the entire frame was twisting and writhing like a snake; the wood work in cabin and pilot house was coming apart, and though we were making little water it became evident that unless something was done the ship could not last a great while.

A new 6-inch cable was bent to the starboard chain at 60 fathoms and veered to 120 fathoms. The port chain was veered to the bitter end, but she rode no better. At this time the main steam pipe broke off. At 12:30 I called the officers together, and commencing with the junior submitted the question: Risk the lives of all on board and the property of the United States by trying to ride it out, or shipping our cables and beaching her. They were unanimous in the opinion that the ship would live but a short time, and were in favor of running her ashore.

Another cable was bent to the first, and keeping her head to the sea we drifted in. The guns were thrown overboard with hawsers attached, and used as a drag; the ammunition broken out and stowed on deck. And buoying and slipping as we neared the beach, watching a chance we hoisted an awning forward for a sail, dropped a drag aft and winded her head on, and at 3:30 we grounded bows on, in muddy bottom, Sabine Light bearing S. W. by W. 1-2, W. ten miles distant.

There are 31 inches of water in the hold aft, 27 inches amidships and 11 inches forward. Every thing is out of the hold but the lumber and coal. The paymaster's stores are somewhat damaged by water. Should the weather moderate I shall caulk her sides and make such repairs to the hull as will enable us to reach Galveston, and which can be done by the crew. A light draft tug will be necessary to get her away, as we are unable to work the engines. A sufficient number of flat boat pumps can be made on board to keep the water out, if, as I think, her seams below the water line are good.

I wish to bring to the notice of the Department the conduct of my executive officer, Master John B. Collins. His coolness and officer-like conduct, under circumstances which would have tried the nerves of many an older man, did more than anything else to preserve order and produce efficiency when it was most wanted. The few days he had charge of a ship's company, three quarters of whom were newly enlisted men, shows his ability and the attention he must have exercised to be able to handle his men at such a time. Every man was at his post and obeyed orders quietly. The class of '70 may well be proud of him. Mr. Latimer, the engineer, Joseph Evans and John Blaine, machinists, are entitled to consideration for their conduct and skill. I am, sir, etc.

D. C. KELLS, Lieutenant-Commander Commanding.

The Department has addressed complimentary letters to Lieutenant-Commander Kells and Master Collins, in regard to their ability and officer-like conduct on this trying occasion, and has also expressed its appreciation of the conduct of Mr. Latimer, and the machinists named.

(From the London Army and Navy Gazette.)

QUICK WORK WITH A SPUR.

THE other day the French despatch-boat, the *Forfait*, which formed part of Admiral de la Roncière de Noury's squadron, was run into by the *Jeanne d'Arc*, frigate, which sent her to the bottom in no time. It appears that the squadron was sailing in two columns, each vessel being 100 metres from the vessel ahead, the vessel astern, and the vessel abreast, the despatch-boats *Forfait* and *Chateu-Renaud* bringing up the rear. At a certain moment the last frigate but one in the larboard column slackened speed, and the frigate which followed was obliged to do likewise to preserve distance. The *Chateu-Renaud* of course followed suit, and the consequence was that the *Forfait* was no longer abreast of the other despatch-boat. At this juncture the despatch-boats were summoned to repair to the Admiral's ship, the *Magenta*, immediately ahead of the frigate which had slackened speed. The *Chateu-Renaud* went about, and the captain of the *Forfait*, warned of this, and, evidently ignorant of the alteration which had taken place in the relative position of the rear of the two columns, gave orders they should have taken the *Forfait* over the position just occupied by the *Chateu-Renaud*, but which, in reality, brought her under the bow of the *Jeanne d'Arc*. Just as he reached the bridge the captain of the *Forfait* perceived his error, but not in time to prevent what an account of the disaster calls "a rubbing." Hardly any shock was felt on board either ship, and yet the *Jeanne d'Arc*, which only had her bowspit knocked a little awry, had cut clean into the *Forfait*. The chief engineer rushed on deck, and said that the spur of the *Jeanne d'Arc* had pierced the flank of the vessel. The engineer was ordered to go down, at the risk of his life, to stop the engines; signals of distress were hoisted; the captain of the *Forfait* ordered the crew to fling themselves into the water, and he himself was the last to leave his deck. The boats from the rest of the squadron so quickly reached the spot that no lives were lost. Only fifteen minutes elapsed from the time the *Forfait* was struck till she went to the bottom, and, as a naval officer remarked, the experiment, if expensive, is conclusive with regard to the power of the spur. The only further question to be solved is whether the spur is not as dangerous to friend as to foe. The elephant, in ancient warfare, used to be a powerful auxiliary unless when he fell back on his friends; then he was as dangerous as unwieldy. The captain of the *Forfait* will be tried by court-martial, and, of course, all comment on the case is for the moment out of the question. It may be added that the *Forfait* is named after a French admiral of the time of Louis XVI., a sailor not well known to fame. Possibly he had no chance of distinguishing himself.

LOUIS E. FAGAN, Brevet Captain, U. S. Marine Corps, written from Marine Barracks, Brooklyn, N. Y., August 25, to the Washington *Chronicle*, as follows:

DEAR SIR: I have not read the articles in your paper concerning the Marine Corps, but if they are intended to reform matters in our organization, you will have the sympathy of many officers of the corps, who wish a thorough examination to take place; it is what we want, what we have prayed for this ten years past, and we thank God that the opportunity is offered for the Marine Corps to stand or fall on its merits. If the Marine Corps is to be a place for self-seekers, drunkards and time-servers, for men who seek their own pleasure and convenience, rather than the country's good, I say the sooner it is wiped out the better; but you will find that there are those in the Corps who have borne the "brunt of the fight," who have served faithfully, and who are not afraid to have their lives examined. I have been in active service many years, and have often prayed that some day a grand "Reform" would take place in our affairs, and that the Corps refreshed and strengthened, would take its place, where it rightfully belongs, at the very head of the military organizations of the country. If your paper labors honestly for the public good in this matter, as doubtless it does, then I say, "God prosper you."

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REFERENCES BY SPECIAL AGREEMENT.
General Sherman, U. S. Army, and lady, Washington, D. C.;
Admiral David D. Porter, U. S. N., Washington, D. C.; Major-
General G. G. Meade, U. S. Army, Philadelphia; General George,
Sykes, U. S. Army; Brigadier-General I. N. Palmer, U. S. Army,
Omaha, Neb.; Brigadier-General L. P. Graham, U. S. Army,
Brigadier-General Wm. M. Graham, U. S. Army; Mrs. Admiral
Dahlgren, Washington, D. C.; General S. D. Sturges, U. S.
Army.

NOTICE TO MEMBERS OF THE AZTEC CLUB

WATERLOO ARSENAL,
WEST POINT, N. Y., August 16, 1875.

THE ANNIVERSARY MEETING OF THE AZTEC CLUB
will be held this year at the Continental Hotel, in Philadelphia, on the 14th of September.

Members will please assemble at 4 P. M. for the transaction of business.

After adjournment, the Club is invited to dine with the President, at his residence, at 6 P. M.

By the President of the Club.

P. V. HAGNER, Treasurer.

LINDEN HALL, A MORAVIAN SEMINARY FOR
Young Ladies (founded 1794), at Lititz, Lancaster Co., Pa.
Rev. H. BRICKENSTEIN, Principal.

Give Vanity Fair a trial. See advertisement.

THE Worcester is about sailing from New York for Aspinwall, at which latter point political affairs are of such a character as to make it advisable to have an ample force necessary for the protection of the lives and property of American citizens, and for securing intact transit over the Isthmus in the event of hostilities. War has been declared between the U. S. of Colombia and the State of Panama, or in other words the latter seems to be in an attitude of rebellion against the Government, and measures are to be taken to preserve the integrity of the Union. The *Shawmut* is probably now at Aspinwall, the *Omaha* is at Panama, and the *Richmond* daily expected at the latter port. This force, it is presumed, will be ample to protect our interests. If not, the *Plymouth* and *Canandaigua* may be soon sent to the Isthmus. It is, of course, not contemplated that our naval force shall act in any other capacity than for the protection of American citizens, and preserve the transit. A strict neutrality is to be observed towards the contending parties. Rear-Admiral MULLANY will go out in the *Worcester*, his flagship.

U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1875.

OFFICE, NO. 23 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK.

SUBSCRIPTION, SIX DOLLARS A YEAR.

OUR CONVERTED GUNS.

IN the JOURNAL of February 13th, 1875, we condensed from the official reports an account of the Sandy Hook experiments with the 8 in. rifle. This gun was converted from the old ten inch RODMAN smooth bore, the same gun of which 1,290 are now mounted on the forts of our Atlantic sea coast, from Portland to the Gulf, and which constitute the main defence at the harbor of San Francisco. "These guns," to quote the language of the Ordnance Board, "are now useless for the purposes of defence" against modern iron-clads, and the problem to be solved to-day in harbor defence is, how to replace them by rifles of greater power at the minimum of expense. The trial of the 8-inch rifle showed that by enlarging the bore of the RODMAN 10-inch gun and inserting a wrought iron rifled tube from the muzzle on the PALLIBER plan, a very serviceable rifle was made, at a comparatively small expense, out of a gun that had become obsolete in the march of improvement.

The difference between the two guns was great. In place of a 120 lb. spherical projectile propelled by from 16 to 20 lbs. of powder, the 8-inch rifle used a projectile of 187 lbs., with 35 lbs. of powder. In place of a loose projectile with little friction, it used an upsetting conical shell with a powerful friction, giving with 35 lbs. of powder a pressure and velocity nearly equal to that of the 15-inch gun with a hundred pound charge. This 8-inch rifle was fired over 600 rounds, without injury to gun or carriage, from the ordinary wrought iron service carriage for 10-inch smooth bores in casemate, and gave excellent results, which were fully set forth in Ordnance Notes No. 33, and condensed in our article.

Not satisfied, however, with the power of the 8-inch rifle, the Ordnance Board, with new supplies of money, has been lately engaged on a still more powerful weapon, to be made out of the same obsolete 10-inch RODMAN smooth bore. By boring away still more of the metal and inserting a larger tube, they have produced a 9-inch rifle which uses a 215 lb. shell with a 45 pound charge. The results from this gun so far are satisfactory. The only trouble found is in the carriage, which will probably demand some alteration to stand the increased strain and recoil of the new piece. Calculated for 20 lbs. of powder and low friction and velocity, 45 lbs. tries it severely. The trunnion beds will probably need deepening, and the pintle and pintle transom to be replaced by substitutes of heavier material. The means of elevation and depression of the 9-inch rifle are the same as those used with the 8-inch, namely, two circular-toothed arcs, having their centres at the axes of the trunnions, worked by simple multiplied gearing from a wrought iron axle passing through the cheek and operated by a hand-wheel, the whole giving 30 degrees elevation or 14 of depression. The recoil is checked by friction. The upper carriage weighs 2,500 lbs., the chassis 3,500, the gun about 8 tons. The chief defect of the 9-inch rifle, as compared with foreign pieces of the same calibre, is in want of length to burn heavy charges of powder, and whether this advantage is sufficient to compensate for the expense attending the English and other guns, as compared with the economical system, now in question, is open to doubt.

Up to the present writing, the 9-inch rifle has only been fired some thirty rounds, but so far as the gun itself is concerned it stands the test as well as the 8-inch, the only trouble being that with the carriage above mentioned. The dimensions of the gun are as follows: Length of gun, 11 feet four and two-third inches; length of bore, 9 feet 9 inches; thickness of tube, 2.3 inches; length of jacket (a second reinforcing tube shrunk on at the breech), 32.9 inches; thickness, 1.2 inches; screw collar at muzzle, 3.3 inches long by 1.2 inches thick. This collar prevents the tube from being thrust forward at the muzzle by repeated firings. The rifling consists of 17 grooves and lands, uniform in width, with an uniform twist of one turn in 50 feet, the depth of the grooves being .16 of an inch. The rifling begins at 10 inches from

the bottom of the bore. The projectile is a BUTLER cast iron shell weighing 215 lbs, with a double lipped sabot of bronze to take the rifling. The shell is perfectly smooth and makes a clear scream when flying. The shots so far are fired at a butt of sand faced with boards, about 100 feet from the gun and some 20 feet thick, with a second sand bank behind it, the experiments being carried on at the Ordnance Station at Sandy Hook, by the sea-beach. Every shot goes clear through the butt and into the sand-hill, and many glance up again and fly out to sea. Brevet Major MCKEE, of the Ordnance Department, has charge of the experiments, and the firing is conducted by Captain SINCLAIR, a gentleman who possesses with justice the confidence of all the officers of the department connected with the experiments. His son, HENRY SINCLAIR, has been carefully taught by Major MCKEE, the use of the star-gauge and chronograph, and renders very valuable assistance, being remarkably accurate and painstaking. The only troubles experienced by the Ordnance party laboring away on their important problem, are found in pic-nic parties and Jersey mosquitoes. The former seem to have a particular delight in taking dinner behind the butt on firing days, the latter average three to the ounce, and keep their weapons sharpened on the gun carriages. These nuisances apart, Sandy Hook has many advantages for men of studious turn. It is retired, and, except at pic-nic parties, the distracting presence of woman is unknown. We hope to give the records of further experiments within a few weeks.

The average performance of the 9-in. rifle to the present time may be seen by the following record of practice from the 18th to the 28th round inclusive: August 26th were fired five rounds, under the following conditions: Barometer, 29.890; thermometer, 78 deg. Fahr.; moisture of air, 52 per cent.; charge, 45 lbs. Dupont's Hexagonal Powder of Lot No. 7; Projectile, Butler shell, 215 lbs.; mean pressure in five rounds, 26,500 lbs.; mean velocity, by the Boulemp Chronograph, 1,380 feet per second; mean recoil, 5.62 ft. August 27th were fired six rounds: Barometer, 29.917; thermometer, 72 1-2 degrees Fahr.; moisture, 71 per cent.; charge and projectile unaltered; mean pressure, 25,000 lbs.; mean velocity, 1,350 ft. per second; mean recoil, 5.45 ft. Only one shot has been so far fired at the target—on the 26th August. With a trial elevation of three degrees, wind blowing from the left nearly across line of fire, a fresh breeze, one shot was taken at a target 40 feet long by 20 ft. high, placed at exactly one mile from the gun. The shot struck on the horizontal line at the middle section of the target, six feet to the right of the crossed lines marking the centre, passed through, ricochetted on the beach some three hundred yards behind the target, and went out to sea. Capt. GORE JONES, of the English Royal Navy, visited the scene of the firing on the 26th, and took notes of everything.

THE San Francisco *Bulletin* takes a very hopeful view of the future of the Pacific coast, as the representative of our maritime interests. Certain citizens of Whitefield, Oregon, offer to furnish the Centennial Commission a mast 124 feet long, and forty-two inches through at the top. Another citizen of Nostockton, Oregon, writes to the commissioners that he will furnish Tillanook fir plank twelve feet wide and 100 feet long; spruce plank eight feet wide; larch plank seven feet wide; cedar plank seven feet wide, and also supply hard wood plank of large dimensions, including shittim wood, of which he claims NOAH built the ark. With these facts for a text, the *Bulletin* discourses upon the Northwest coast as the great timber region of the United States. No other part of the country, it tells us, can compare with it in the extent of their resources nor in the quality of the timber. Outside of California we have made no impression on the vast timber resources. Alaska timber is comparatively unlimited. Washington Territory has only contributed a comparatively small part of its timber, along the shores of Puget Sound.

Iron, it argues, with our correspondent, Mr. GRIFFITH, can never take the place of timber in shipbuilding. It is the mere resource of a country like England, poor in timber and rich in ore. With a canal across the Isthmus of Darien, an immense fleet of wooden sailing vessels and screw steamers would be wanted, not only for the Pacific Ocean

trade, but for the service on the other side of the country. Now, these vessels will be constructed where there are the most advantages, or rather where they can be turned out the cheapest; that is on the Pacific coast. "During the last quarter of a century," says the *Bulletin*, "spars have been shipped from the Northwest coast to nearly all the important commercial ports of the world. These shipments attract little attention, because the vessels go directly to the bays or inlets where they are to receive their cargoes, and rarely figure in the commercial lists until they have arrived at the port of discharge. Fifty years hence one of the greatest naval depots of the world will be somewhere on this Northwest coast. A country rich in timber is rich in one of the prime necessities of modern times. It becomes richer from year to year as these resources diminish in other parts of the world and are developed at home. Let the great mast and the enormous planks be sent to the Centennial Exhibition. They will only faintly indicate the resources of the great Northwest."

There is reason and logic in these statements. The Pacific is destined to become a great highway of nations, and as its commerce develops our Pacific coast will rise in importance. A majority of the human race are tributary to its waters, and as certain as civilization, with its multiplication of luxurious necessities, will ultimately extend its influence over Eastern Asia and Western America, so certain is it that there will in the future be a vast change in the relative importance of the States on our Atlantic and Pacific slope. But the *Bulletin* will do well to urge the importance of protecting the timber of the Pacific coast from the shameful waste and neglect which has led to the squandering by the East of similar resources. Upon this its future timber supply largely depends.

THE Papers and Proceedings of the United States Naval Institute for 1874 are just published by VAN NOSTRAND, and contain a mass of valuable matter that is the best commendation possible of the society and its objects. The readers of the JOURNAL are already acquainted with some of the best papers of the year, they having been republished in our last volume. Captain LUCE's paper on Manning the Navy, Captain JEFFERS on the Armament of Ships of War, and Commodore PARKER's account of the Fleet Manoeuvres of 1874, off Florida, are well known to all, but the present volume contains many more, two voluminous for our limited space, but full of value to naval officers. Of such are Professor GREENE's paper on the Marine Compass, Chief Engineer BAKER on the Compound Engine, and several others. The discussions of the society on the different papers are in themselves full of value, as presenting various views of the same subject, and eliciting facts of interest and substantial value. The United States Naval Institute has done so much excellent work and its future is so full of promise for the good of the Service, that we earnestly hope to see it increase daily in membership. The only weak point it now shows is feebleness of numbers, the roll of members containing only 74 names. With nearly two thousand officers on the Navy Register, active and retired, it would be only fair that at least 50 per cent. should join the Naval Institute, and contribute to its stores for their own improvement and the good of the Service. When our young and struggling Naval Institute shall be placed on the sound financial basis of prosperity attained by the English Naval Professional Associations, senior or junior, we may expect still better results, and to that end we earnestly recommend all officers of the Navy to join its ranks as soon as may be. All officers of the Navy, Marine Corps and Staff of Naval Academy are eligible without ballot, and the dues are only \$5 a year.

Were the officers of our Army to establish a similar society, the benefits would be equally great, and we hope ere long to see one started under the auspices of the Army and Navy Club.

THE London *Army and Navy Gazette* quotes the letter published in the JOURNAL, crying out against our "family ships," and says: "It was a wise arrangement of our forefathers to prohibit any commanding officer of a ship of war to embark his wife, or, indeed, any woman, without having previously obtained the sanction of the Admiralty. The reasons were obvious. The rule is pretty strictly enforced in

our own Service, but as the letter which we insert below will show, the practice of shipping Noah's wife and daughters is becoming recognized in the United States Navy. Our attention has been called to the subject by a distinguished naval officer, and we learn that it is a very great source of annoyance to the majority of American Naval officers. The *Franklin* and the *Congress*, of the European Squadron, are 'full of women,' and it is said that the Captain has three daughters on board in the latter. In fact, things are very bad with them, poor fellows, if they are not marrying men. The American authorities are peculiarly sensitive in all matters connected with the management of their Navy; and although it is reported that they are not very 'thin skinned' when the shafts of native criticism are aimed at them, it is admitted that they do not show a very bold front when they are assailed from abroad, and it is therefore not only possible, but probable, that they will call the attention of the Commanders of the *Congress* and *Franklin* to the danger they run having their ships transformed into something approaching emigrant vessels, and point out to them how much they would suffer if a comparison was instituted between them and any of the 'crack' men-of-war composing Vice-Admiral the Hon. Sir JAMES DRUMMOND's squadron in the Mediterranean, except in the beauty of the non-combatants on board."

THE Special Commissioners on Indian Agency Frauds have nearly completed their labors, but their decision has not yet been made public. The investigation at Spotted Tail Agency involved the examination of Spotted Tail himself, Good Hawk and Baptiste Good, minor chiefs; Mr. Howard, the agent, and Willard, the agency clerk. Of the Army officers were examined Captain Anson Mills and First Lieutenant A. C. Paul, of the Third Cavalry, and Second Lieutenant Rockefeller, of the Ninth Infantry. All these officers testified that it was the impression of the soldiers during the past winter that the Indians were starving, that small cattle were furnished them, and that 30 days once elapsed without an issue of meat. The agent and his clerk swore that the supplies were good, and that the only irregularities were caused by inclement weather. The Indians testified to starvation and bad quality of food. Spotted Tail was conservative and cautious. He did not know whose fault it was, thought there was stealing somewhere in the States, but he wanted more rations. He did not want Agent Howard removed, because, "if so, who will they get to take his place?" The astute chief evidently prefers to bear the ills he has, rather than fly to others that he knows not of. His ultimatum, however, was significant. "The Great Father promised to feed me, but evil men steal my rations and clothing."

Captain John Mix, Second Cavalry, and Captain A. S. Burt, Ninth Infantry, were examined, and their testimony was emphatic as to the miserable quality of the rations, and in support of the charges of Professor Marsh. Another witness testified to plain frauds in quality and weight of flour, involving frauds in transportation.

Don Carlos, to judge from late despatches, is coming to the end of his tether. With a few generals who show themselves by their deeds to be remarkably energetic and daring, the "Divine Right" claimant to the throne of Spain seems to be unfortunate in his relations with them, having quarrelled with and dismissed several. Money is very scarce with him likewise, and now his last fortified town of importance, Seo de Urgel, has been fairly taken by the Alfonsista. As long as the young prince sticks to the open field, he generally does well, but towns have been his ruin. With every allowance for the feelings that prompt his struggle, it may yet be conceded that Don Carlos has at last become a nuisance, keeping Spain in hot water, with no chance of ultimate settlement, his victories fruitless, his friends confined to Navarre and Biscay. The best thing we can now wish him is a speedy defeat and a glorious death on the field, for his chance has departed.

In the official report which we publish elsewhere, Admiral WORDEN gives a graphic and most interesting description of the courtesies extended to him and to his officers by the Swedish authorities at Stock-

holm, and the Russian authorities at St. Petersburg. The distinguished reputation of the Admiral abroad added much, doubtless, to the cordiality of these attentions, which were, however, to be expected from governments with which we stand on such excellent footing, as those of Sweden and Russia, whose warm friendship for the United States during its time of trouble gave assurances of good will which could not be misunderstood, and which can never be forgotten.

THE cattle raids on the Rio Grande appear to be still carried on, and it is the belief of those high in authority, that stringent measures will have to be adopted to prevent them. These measures may amount to an actual aggressive movement on the Mexican border. Altogether the situation of affairs is quite complicated, and if earlier action is not taken by the administration it will devolve on Congress to sanction or authorize the use of a sufficient military force to suppress these lawless proceedings, which the authorities of Mexico seem unable, or unwilling to do.

THE *Cons'ellation* has completed her summer cruise in Buzzard's Bay, and it is said with great benefit to the classes of cadet midshipmen on board. These waters present a fine field for manoeuvring the ship, and are considered far superior to Gardner's Bay and the vicinity. The first class of cadet midshipmen had the advantage of witnessing the performance of the engines of the *Alert*, squads of them taking turn in the engine room. They also set sail for the first time on the *Alert*, and the sole control and management of the vessel was entrusted to them. The cadets took the deck in turn, and the *Alert* was exercised in all the evolutions of a sailing vessel. Any of the first class are considered competent to take charge of the deck in ordinary circumstances. The cadet engineers have been granted leave of absence at Boston.

IN our obituary of Sir FRANCIS BOND HEAD, in last week's paper, we inadvertently referred to him as being Governor-General of Canada at the time of the rebellion of 1878. Sir FRANCIS at the time, as we are informed from Canadian sources, was not Governor-General but Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada. On his courage and decision in this post much depended, and he stood the test well.

A VERY large gathering of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland is expected at Utica on the 15th and 16th of September. We are informed that President Grant will be the guest of Senator Roscoe Conkling during the meeting. Utica will welcome the visitors with a cordiality that will leave nothing to be desired, its public spirited citizens appreciating the fact that this is the first meeting of the society in an eastern city. As will be seen by the notice elsewhere published, a general invitation is extended by the society and the citizens of Utica to the soldiers of both services to be present at this gathering.

THE War Department has transmitted to the Indian Bureau a letter from Colonel Hatch, in relation to the Seminole negroes, former slaves of the Seminole Indians. He says there are about five hundred men, women, and children of this race living in Texas, and they desire to be sent to a locality where they can earn their own living. They ask for lands suitable for cultivation upon some Government reservation, and if the Government cannot furnish them, beg to be sent to Florida, where, without owning lands, they can obtain them to work until means are created by their labor to enable them to purchase. When they were transferred with the Seminoles from Florida to the Western Territories, their women and children were kidnapped and sold into slavery by Indians and bad white men. This forced them to flee into Mexico. They were induced to return by promises which were never fulfilled. They are now living in great destitution, bordering upon starvation. A few of them are employed by the Government as Indian scouts, which is their only means of support. He says they can easily be sent to Florida at very small expense; if not, they will return to Mexico, go to the mountains below San Carlos, about 150 miles west of the Rio Grande, depredate on the ranches of Texas, and furnish an asylum for deserters from this frontier. They are a distinct race from the Seminoles, and are like all negroes, except that they are accustomed to bearing arms, are brave and daring, and superior to the Indians in fighting qualities. Colonel Hatch advises that they be sent on the score of economy; rations could be issued to them till they could find means for their own living, and the old men say that the Florida fisheries would furnish them abundant food.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor of the *ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL* does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion in communications published under this head. His purpose is to allow the largest freedom of discussion consistent with propriety and good feeling.

VON MOLTKE ON WEST POINT.

To the *Editor of the Army and Navy Journal*.

In your number of August 7 is an article with the above heading. Either the conversation is incorrectly reported, or the worthy General is talking about what he doesn't understand. No one who does not fully comprehend the characteristics of the American people is capable of explaining truly why America has not been visited with a military leader of "transcendent genius." We have no use for such a character, and thus far have carefully guarded against forming such an one.

The General is greatly mistaken when he says "no officer could hope to attain the supreme command of their armies unless he had been a student at their Military Academy, called West Point. The volunteer, who represented the great bulk and strength of the people, might, indeed, attain distinction in a subordinate position, but the highest place of all was forbidden." Such statements are, neither in fact nor in theory, true. But let us see how far West Point is responsible for preventing the development of that military talent which should have arisen from the great body of the people. It has been the practice of our Government, recognized by both Executive and Legislative branches, in time of war, to make appointments in the grade of general officers without reference either to the Army or West Point. It is only necessary to refer to the Mexican war to see how carefully this custom has been acted upon. Excepting General Worth, who won his promotion by his gallantry on the battle field, all the other generals were appointed from civil life. Hamer, Pillow, and Pierce had no prestige as soldiers or pretension to military knowledge; but each had great experience in the field of politics.

General Persifer F. Smith, a good soldier with some experience, was a medical man by profession. And when it was determined to supersede General Scott by the Hon. Thomas H. Benton, the demonstration was perfect that neither the Army nor West Point had any prescriptive right to the supreme command of our armies. So, too, very early in the war of the Rebellion, Generals Dix, Butler, Banks, and Fremont were taken from civil life, commissioned in the highest grade of army rank, and given the opportunity of attaining the supreme command; while he who finally reached this goal, began his career subordinate to many volunteer officers, and step by step advanced to that high position, not by reason of any West Point influence, but because his never failing enterprise, indomitable perseverance and well earned successes prompted the people to demand for him the place to which he alone was entitled. A reference to the *Army Register* will show that the number of appointments from civilians who had never seen military service, far outnumbered those from the graduates of West Point.

The West Point school is not designed to raise a race of military heroes, or even to encourage the formation of great military genius. It is a scientific school, teaching enough of the rudiments of the military profession that experience could bring to perfection; but experience has heretofore been scanty in this country. God grant that it may be ever so. Its graduates, scattered through the whole country, preserve enough military knowledge and spirit to leaven the whole mass of the people when the necessity comes so to do. This is the great work the institution has to accomplish. Its children have no prescriptive right and claims; none, to any place high or low. So far from West Pointers being dampers of the military spirit among the people, quite the opposite is the case; for it is well understood among Army men, not West Pointers alone, that at the outset of a war the high places are first given to prominent politicians friendly to the party in power, whom they are expected to make great. The American people are not a military people, and so long as our present civilization continues, never will be. They are intelligent, apt to learn, active, quick witted, courageous, and ready to assume with cheerfulness any arduous duties, and with these qualities, for the time being, make good soldiers; but they are too restless and individual in character to submit for any long time to the restraints of a military life, and, so soon as the necessity passes, are impatient to return to their condition in civil life. They would never submit in peace to the severe restraints of General Von Moltke's fellow countrymen. A few more years of peace, after the surviving soldiers of the Rebellion shall have died or become superannuated, our country will probably be in the same unprepared condition for war as in 1861. History but repeats itself.

B.

A correspondent who signs himself "Bohemian," writes to the *San Francisco Morning Call*, of August 15, with reference to this subject as follows:

I exceedingly doubt whether Von Moltke ever said anything of the kind; but if he did, he exhibited an ignorance concerning our struggle and its principal actors that is deplorable in an officer of his position and renown.

Military chieftains of "transcendent genius" afflict the world only at rare intervals. Their presence is not to be coveted. Only once in centuries we may have a Caesar, a Frederick the Great, or a Napoleon. If all Europe should fight for the next twenty years, it might fail to produce a single warrior of "transcendent genius." Its "distinguished generals" of to-day might lose their laurels in the progress of the conflict, merely that they might be succeeded by still other leaders of a commonplace character. To assert, however, that neither the North nor the South produced a single "very distinguished general" during the late war, is a

gross absurdity. Our conflict was remarkable for the courage and pertinacity with which the leading battle-fields were contested. Engagements occurred that raged almost incessantly from two to seven days. Where such talent, heroism, and determination are to be found abundantly on either side, the winning of a great reputation is a matter of intense difficulty. In spite of this, the two armies boasted a brilliant galaxy of generals, such as Europe combined cannot equal today. Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, Thomas, Rosecrans, Lee, Stonewall Jackson, Sidney Johnston, Longstreet, Joe Johnston, and Bragg, were all "very distinguished generals." Each of them was a power on the battle field. Each of them had either a combination of splendid military qualities, or some special quality that rendered him a peculiarly dangerous adversary. I speak, not as a partisan, but in all sincerity. Neither Germany, Russia, England, nor Austria has produced such an array of genuine soldiers in the last two centuries. France has produced none such since the exit of Napoleon.

Although public opinion may be divided concerning the military merits of President Grant, his name will receive high homage and praise in the future. In actual combat he was the embodiment of stern and dreadful resolution. When he marched to meet the enemy, it was to win a complete triumph, or to be utterly ruined. He was a man of decisive results. Lee was more polished, more skilful, more theoretical, equally competent, but not so desperate, though his charge at Gettysburg, in proportion to the numbers engaged, was fully as bloody and reckless as any of Grant's in the wilderness. Lee humanely surrendered the Spartan remnants of his army. Grant never would have done so. He would have fought so long as he could have brought a division into line. Stonewall Jackson was the equal, if not the superior, of Marshal Ney. He will ever remain the truly grand and heroic martial character of the war. Sherman is nothing less than a genius—erratic, dazzling, penetrating, swift as a serpent, unerring, combative, unhesitating, and successful. As a dashing and intrepid commander, Phil. Sheridan is without a rival. The daring, steadiness, and discipline displayed by Longstreet's corps at the battle of Chickamauga commanded the astonishment and admiration of both armies. Thomas was absolutely immovable and invincible. He was like a fortress in the midst of a battle-field. As an able, safe, prudent, vigilant, faithful general, Joe Johnston has few equals. Rosecrans, though unfitted for the command of a very large army, exercised a personal magnetism over his troops that was wonderful, and besides was utterly fearless in action. At one crisis in the battle of Corinth he dashed into a perfect hurricane of bullets and missiles, rallied the flying troops and drove the enemy back in the wildest confusion. Circumstances, and not his own lack of abilities, brought his career to an untimely close. Bragg was always capable and always reliable. The chivalrous and heroic death of Sidney Johnston, at the climax of a victorious onset at Shiloh, will not be forgotten for generations.

Less renowned, but not less gallant, were McPherson, Hood, Nathaniel Lyon, John Morgan, Phil. Kearny, Thomas Francis Meagher, Forrest, Kilpatrick, the Hills, Sickles, Pat. Clebourne, Crocker, Bowen, Rogers, of Texas, Grierson, Terry, Hatch, and a multitude of others that might be named. When necessary, the Americans have always proved themselves a war-like people; and as their rank and file have always been found brave, patient, enduring, and steady, so have competent generals for them always arose to leadership. No fears on this point need ever be entertained.

It is not true that our commanders were selected from among West Point graduates only. Many civilians rose to high rank. Sickles, Burnside, Blair, Logan, McClellan, Butler, Banks, Curtis, and many others were made major-generals, and placed in command of army corps or armies. The list of our civilian brigadier-generals and colonels was perfectly unending. Wherever a civilian exhibited undoubted merit, he was advanced without hesitancy. Of all our civilian major-generals, however, only one or two of them displayed above mediocrite ability.

The truth of the matter is, that for some unexplainable reason an effort seems to be now being made in various quarters of the country to bring the West Point Academy into disrepute, and to create a public opinion decidedly hostile to it.

It is only a short time ago that I read a senseless article in a paper of this city advocating its speedy abolition.

I have seen several such articles in eastern papers.

It has been frequently denounced as "a nest of snobbery and treason."

A recent visiting committee of civilians commented most injudiciously on many details of its management.

This pretended interview with Von Moltke may be only another effort in the general direction.

Whether we continue to have West Point or not, we

may still have good fighters in the future as in the past,

for fighting is a natural instinct, but if we hope to

always have our armies controlled by skilled and

scientific generals, we must continue to select and

educate talented young men for the purpose. I have

no doubt but that cheap politicians frequently send

cadets to West Point who had much better be employed

in tilling the soil. Whatever the abuses that may have

crept into it by this time, I am satisfied that we can no

more dispense with it than we can with our national

banner and our Regular Army.

A bungling commander is a terrible and a costly luxury. On more than one occasion have I seen hundreds of brave men strew the sod, because some "bulldheaded" officer, with more ambition than education or brains, had chosen to attempt impossibilities he never would have attempted had he been properly experienced, or been a graduate of any respectable military institution. A word from General McPherson once saved the writer and his comrades from an insane charge at Nickajack Creek, Ga., that would have ended in their complete slaughter. It is just as necessary to

train men to become generals as it is to train them to become shoemakers or bookkeepers, and a great deal more so. How many of the misfortunes of the Union army resulted from criminal blunders, from improperly delivered orders, from the marching of troops upon masked batteries, from the neglect to deploy skirmishers in the presence of the enemy, and from other incidents and accidents of the kind that military educations would have rendered almost impossible! At Big Bethel our troops were pushed heedlessly upon concealed batteries loaded with grape and canister. A division commander neglected to post skirmishers in front of his lines at Stone River on the first day's battle, and the Union army was nearly swept from the field. Many a foolish and sanguinary assault ended in disastrous defeat, because the order to move forward was improperly given "to attack." Our whole war teemed with mistakes of fearful consequences to the men involved, that were much oftener made by officers uneducated to the profession than by West Point graduates. Military education will not prevent such occurrences (the Light Brigade charge at Balaklava is an instance), but it has a decided tendency to make them less frequent. All men are more or less brave when marshalled in line of battle, but the army that makes the most and the saddest blunders is most liable to be beaten.

If it would be madness to employ a day laborer to run a steam engine, or to place a lunatic in control of a powder factory, it would be none the less so to entrust large armies to men unversed in their management, where the slightest movement must involve great bloodshed and disaster. A man of great energy, strong common sense, genuine love of fighting, and intense love of personal glory, could hardly fail to win reputation at the head of a brigade or division; but without a thorough military education, or a thorough previous military experience, he would be lost at the head of a large army.

In all these remarks I have had no desire to reflect upon our volunteer forces. No one is disposed to accord to them or their officers a greater need of just praise than I am; but I am yet convinced that West Point is an imperative national necessity. All attacks upon it should be promptly and fully resented. This, I believe, will prove to be the opinion of all volunteers who know anything about actual warfare.

VOLUNTEER SURGEONS.

To the *Editor of the Army and Navy Journal*:

SIR: By reference to the July Navy Register, I find that nine of the twenty Volunteer Acting Assistant Surgeons are "waiting orders," and two on sick leave, making more than one half. I would infer from this that their services are not needed, and that there are enough regular surgeons and assistants to supply the wants of the Navy. All other volunteer officers have been discharged agreeably to law. Why should these surgeons be retained at an expense if their services are not required?

REGULAR.

THE ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

To the *Editor of the Army and Navy Journal*:

SIR: All officers, now in the Army or Navy, or who served in either branch of the Service during the late war, are respectfully invited to attend the ninth annual Reunion of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland, to be held at Utica, N. Y., September 15th and 16th, 1875.

W. C. SQUIRE, Chairman Ex. Com.

(Correspondence of the Rock Island Miner.)

ARIZONA INDIANS.

FORT A. LINCOLN, D. T., August 10, 1875.

ABOUT one hundred and twenty miles West of Tucson, Arizona, is to be found a tribe, or rather the remnant of a once large and powerful tribe, of Indians known as the Pimos. They are large, finely formed people, and have less of the Indian characteristics about them than their Apache brothers. They live in log and adobe houses, cultivate the soil, have large cattle herds, and pride themselves upon never having shed the blood of a white man. A traveller passing through their village just before sunrise will find most of them on top of their houses, waiting and watching for the arrival of Montezuma, who they firmly believe will come some day with the sun. They claim to be descendants of the old Aztecs, and practice many of the forms of worship formerly observed by them.

Arizona at some period long passed by was thickly inhabited, for ruins of large towns are found all over the Territory. Broken pieces of pottery and other articles indicative of the peaceful and industrious character of the people cover the ground where once were large settlements. Ruins of towns are found twenty and thirty miles from the nearest water, when it is well known that people on settling in a new land always build their houses near streams. Changes are constantly taking place in the rivers of Arizona, flowing as they do through a sandy soil, appearing and disappearing and finally losing themselves entirely. Many cease to flow or alter their course, others spring up in the midst of a dry desert land. I think it safe to say that this was one of the great reasons which caused the country to be abandoned. The Pimos state that one day in the old times an eagle appeared to the people and informed them they must leave their towns and villages and follow him, and where he would stop there they must build their capital city; so every one in the land except one old woman followed the eagle, who conducted them down into what is now called Mexico, and finally stopped near the present city of Tucson, where the people settled. What induced the old woman to remain behind or what became of her the Indians do not know. The Pimos Indians are noted for their beautiful hair, which grows to an immense length, and is taken great care of. Naturally it is of brown color, but they smear it with the gum from the

mesquite tree, then make a huge coil of it and plaster mud over it, which they allow to remain a week. The baked earth—for it becomes as hard as a rock almost in this time—is then carefully washed out and the hair is a beautiful black color. The dye lasts for quite a long time and adds to their appearance exceedingly. Their women take charge of all matters pertaining to the household and the men work in the fields, differing in this respect from other Indians. They frequently form war parties for the purpose of fighting the Apaches, and endeavor to surprise their villages during night time. Leaving their ponies concealed in a ravine near the village to be attacked, they creep so quietly into it as not to awaken even the dogs which swarm about all Indian villages. Two Pimos then go to every hut, one of whom quietly goes inside, the other remaining outside but close by the entrance. The one who has entered the hut then begins the work of extermination by striking the sleeping Apaches on the head with a wooden club which resembles a gigantic potato-masher. Some of them hearing the noise caused by the crushing bones rush headlong out of the door, hoping to escape in that way, but there they are met by the one who has remained outside, armed with a similar weapon, and who generally makes short work of them. Should the Pimo who has gone inside be in danger he backs out, thus letting his friend know who he is.

The farms of the Pimos are on the north and south banks of the Gila River, near their village, and, as they are well taken care of, yield good harvests. Corn, wheat, melons, squashes, and other vegetables are raised in great abundance, and what is not required for home consumption is sold at fair figures, though of course in business matters they have to succumb to the superior intellect of the white man, and sometimes find themselves cheated. It seems just as natural for a white man to cheat an Indian as for a duck to take to water, and the white man's conscience is never troubled by such transactions, for he seems to consider the poor unfortunate Indian his legitimate plunder. Of course there is an agent who is supposed to look after their welfare, which he generally does, though making their welfare his welfare.

The Pimos are improving rapidly in the scale of civilization, and are making earnest endeavors to become people of consequence, and even now are far better citizens than the majority of Mexicans who inhabit the territory. Indians are not naturally the bloodthirsty wretches they are popularly supposed to be, but in many instances are merely following the numerous examples set them by the whites who frequent the frontier, of whom nine out of ten are ruffians and outlaws. The Navajos and Moquis Indians, who live in Western New Mexico and Eastern Arizona, live in ease and abundance, having large farms, which they cultivate very successfully, and extensive herds of sheep and horned cattle. They weave for themselves the stuff of which their garments are made, and their blankets have a wide reputation. Some of the finest wheat and corn I have ever seen was raised by the wild Apaches, who likewise raised melons and squashes. At the Santee Agency, on the Missouri river, the Indians have large farms, and are very successful in cultivating them. The idea of saying Indians can never be civilized is absurd. Of course this cannot be accomplished in a day or a week, but time is required, with patience and honest, careful treatment.

(From the Washington Correspondent of the N. Y. Times, August 29.)

FOURTH AUDITOR'S AND SECOND CONTROLLER'S OFFICES.

THE discovery of the recent irregularities in the Quartermaster's Department of the Marine Corps has developed the fact that business in the offices of the Fourth Auditor and Second Controller is not conducted with that degree of strictness which is demanded by the nature of the duty assigned them. These two officers are charged with the examination and settlement of all accounts pertaining in any way to the Navy. Disbursements, whether for pay of officers and seamen or for materials and ships, are sent to the Fourth Auditor. Some of these accounts are completed in their formal statement—as, for instance, the pay-rolls of seamen and officers. Most of the disbursements, however, are for materials and supplies, involving contracts, and requiring for their final settlement evidence not only that they are just and proper, but that the work was done in pursuance of law. In such cases the Auditor should require that disbursing officers place him in possession of all the papers necessary to establish the correctness of the accounts. This should be the inflexible rule, but unfortunately it has become the exception. Accounts are daily passed through the Auditor's office without any audit whatever, and without any proper investigation. The additions are gone over; items compared and checked off when items are given; copies made in ponderous books when copies are necessary to be made; but a real audit—that is, a thorough searching into the details of the transaction—is not always made, and cannot be, because evidence for such examination is not furnished. Thus accounts involving in single instances hundreds of thousands are passed, not audited, upon the knowledge of and faith in the signature of the bureau officer whose signature is attached to the account; and often upon a simple bill, payments of immense sums are officially pronounced correct, and the matter docketed and filed away with that indifference that has become habitual to the transaction of "routine business."

In illustration of the loose manner of auditing and settling accounts in the office of the Fourth Auditor and Second Controller, the discovered irregularities and frauds in the Marine Corps may be cited. In this instance the accounts were finally passed upon and registered correct, and perhaps the frauds would never have been made known had not an ex-clerk of the Marine Corps, to redress a grievance, gone to the accounting

officers and pointed them out. This is the legitimate result of the system of auditing practiced in that office. When Major Slack's accounts were passed over to the Controller by the Auditor no evidence had been examined to prove their correctness, nor was such evidence ever filed. No documentary or other tests were applied to the accounts. They had the official signatures of Captain Maddox and Major Slack, with the cabalistic "U. S. M. C." attachment, and the Auditor's office, knowing those gentlemen to be officers of the Naval Service, and believing them to be honorable men, passed their accounts over to the Controller with marks of approval. The duty of the Controller's office is to see that the accounts are correct; that the proper vouchers are furnished; that payment has been made from the proper appropriation, and that the account was incurred by lawful authority. In the case of the Marine Corps frauds the same remissness of duty that prevailed in the Fourth Auditor's office is found in the office of the Second Controller. Had either of those officers performed their plain duty the frauds would have been detected long ago.

The Marine Corps is not an exceptional case. It illustrates the regular system prevailing in the settlement of that class of accounts, and numerous other instances might be cited in proof of this.

(Correspondence Cincinnati Commercial.)

COLONEL BAKER'S CASE.

LONDON, August 14.

It is fortunate for Colonel Baker that his aspirations were not for a geranium flower. There are some circumstances in his case which do not appear in the English press, but which should be stated. The court was seriously involved. The Bakers have long been intimate with the royal family, and when Sir Samuel Baker married the woman who had been for some time his mistress, after his divorce from a wife still living, the Queen relaxed her usual strictness, and received the new Lady Baker and her husband at court. (And there were, it is said, proper reasons for her course.) The Miss Dickenson involved belongs to a family of high position and wealth, who have resided at Midhurst since the death of its former occupant, the late Richard Cobden. The wealth of the family—Miss Dickenson having £2,000 a year in her own right, and claiming no pecuniary damages—rendered a charge of an attempt on her part to extort money out of the question. The next thing was to suggest that she had been guilty of levity with him amounting to temptation; but the demeanor of the young lady was such as to admonish the Colonel's counsel that any such defense would recoil on the defendant. And now the Colonel called to his aid the most powerful aid. The influence of Marlborough House was brought to bear on the young lady and her family to induce them not to prosecute. But the girl, who is only nineteen, resisted all these influences. Finally the same influences were brought to bear on the Judge—Sir Balio Brett, who received his seat on the bench in payment for services to the Tory party—and he gave a charge to the jury in accordance with the princely interest in the affair. Under that charge the jury had to acquit Colonel Baker of intending rape, and convicted him only of an indecent assault. The Judge then softened the matter to the utmost. He sentenced the prisoner to pay a fine of £500 (a mere nothing to him) and to be held as a first-class misdemeanant, without hard labor, for one year. The Judge, however, went too far in his mercifulness. This awakened a deep resentment in the popular mind. It was plain that it was intended that Baker should retain his commission in the Army. Three *Gazettes* made their appearance, and in none of them was there any mention of Baker's dismissal. Then the public became determined. There is an Article of War, which runs as follows: "Any officer who shall behave in a scandalous manner, unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, shall, on conviction thereof, before a General Court-martial, be cashiered." Col. Valentine Baker had not been court-martialed, but neither had been Major Harbord, who was summarily dismissed the other day for cheating at cards. So long as Colonel Baker's name remained on the Army List it was tantamount to an admission that the Duke of Cambridge regarded an abominable assault on a woman as much less of an offence than cheating at cards, and not at all inconsistent with conduct becoming an officer and a gentleman. Popular indignation was much increased by the discovery of the kind of treatment awarded to the aristocratic prisoner, and the demand for the Colonel's military degradation became so general that his friends advised him to resign. He did so. But the people were now fairly roused. They felt that it was with princely principles they were contending, and they would not have the matter so ended. The Royal Highnesses had to yield. Colonel Baker's resignation was ignored, and last night's *Gazette* contained the following:

"Half-pay.—Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Valentine Baker, half-pay, late Tenth Hussars, has been removed from the army, Her Majesty having no further occasion for his services. Dated 2d of August, 1875."

The dating of this order eleven days back, as if it had been issued just after the sentence of the court, is an amusing little fiction which deceives nobody here. I am glad to say there is good reason to believe that the matter was ultimately decided by the Queen.

(From the *Broad Arrow*.)

LENIENCY FOR COL. BAKER.

The late unfortunate scandal is just one of that class most difficult to discuss under the ever changing lights and shades of popular feeling on the subject. Society has been disturbed by an event that arouses conflicting sentiments, and even paradoxical opinions. The wand of Tituriel has been recognised in the dim shadows of

the outgoing season, and the man whom the gay world might repudiate with disgust as an individual, has, nevertheless, claims on its forbearance as one of themselves. Strictly speaking, there is nothing to be found fault with in the verdict of the jury that decided the case of the Crown against Colonel Baker; and if the language of the presiding judge has approached the sensational, still it must possess attractions for that large and untravelled class, whose ideas, derived from "The Children of the Abbey," perhaps, are wedded to the belief that female and military honor cannot exist in contact. That this is an egregious error, however, cannot be doubted by the impartial reader of the criminal records of other professions, where, in the Church, at the Bar, in the practice of medicine and surgery, and in the commercial class, we daily meet with cases compared with which Colonel Baker's may be considered comparatively venial.

In other professions a sinner is treated with considerable leniency, but in the army, woe betide the officer whose conduct exposes the scarlet to a taint! The impure magistrate, the sensuous preacher, the Government official who breaks faith—have all their apologists; and "policy" covers a multitude of sins; but in the case of the military man, when he falls, he falls like the proud cardinal, and his fall appeases the jealousy of the civil population; for to degrade the character of the soldier in time of peace is considered creditable to the incipient Communist, and satisfactory to the man of "secret sins." Passing over these generalities to the case immediately before us, it seems clear enough that the injured lady could not have acted otherwise, for, had she condoned the offence, can it for a moment be doubted that she would have become a byword in the coteries of fast men?

On the other hand, it ought not to be forgotten that much of this national virtue to which the offender has been justly sacrificed is, to a great extent, belied by the unwritten records of the people; and, strange as it may appear, the weaker sex takes a more lenient view of this case than the other. The popular prejudice is evidently not so much against the man as against his profession and position; hence it is that classes are arrayed on either side of the question, and morality is really not the point at issue. That Colonel Baker was a fairly good cavalry officer is readily admitted, but the seeming insinuation that the temporary loss of his services would be a serious calamity to his country, partakes of the same sensational character of the judgment, which is apt to mislead the public. It is so difficult to infuse just perceptions of the military aspect of a case, even into the capacious judicial brain; and, in consequence, what is intended to be grand and striking, just oversteps the line, and provokes a smile. On the whole, Nemesis having been amply propitiated, some may think that the Crown would be justified in popular opinion by remitting the greater portion of the sentence of imprisonment.

(From the London Army and Navy Gazette.)

THE RECORD OF COL. BAKER.

As doubts exist on the subject, we may point out that Colonel Valentine Baker purchased all his steps but one (his Second Lieutenant) Troop, Majority, and Lieutenant-Colonel having all been paid for. He commenced his military career in the Ceylon Rifles, August 1, 1848, and was appointed to the 10th Hussars, as Cornet, April 30, 1852. He was transferred on May 21, 1852, to the 12th Lancers, in which he became Lieutenant, July 29, 1853, and Captain, August 1, 1856, and remained with the regiment until May 1, 1857, when he exchanged back into the 10th Hussars. He became Major in the 10th Hussars June 14, 1857; succeeded to the command on the retirement of Colonel (now Major-General) Wilkie, March 30, 1860; and retired upon half pay, on the departure of the regiment for India, early in 1873.

At the meeting of the United Service Club, there was an animated discussion over the case of Colonel Baker, and we understand it was resolved not to remove his name by a formal resolution, but to allow it to be expunged from the list of members under the provisions of one of the rules referring to the cases of officers who cease to belong to the service.

THE *Moniteur de l'Armee* says: "Some workmen occupied at the Chateau of Conde, in Normandy, have just found some cannon balls of granite, probably thrown by the English when that castle was taken by them in 1417. These spheres were found, as might be supposed, very defective projectiles, as they were made on the spot or in the quarries, and the exact weight could not be correctly judged; the centre of gravity was, besides, not always in the middle. Consequently, neither the range nor the aim could be always calculated with precision. They were for that reason fired from a great elevation. In 1428 a stone cannon ball discharged from the tower of Notre Dame, at Orleans, killed the Earl of Salisbury on the opposite side of the Loire. Some of these projectiles used during one memorable occasion are still preserved in the same city; two of them measure over thirteen inches in diameter, and their weight exceeds 200 pounds. The journal of the siege of that battle relates, in fact, that on the 1st of December, 1428, the English batteries threw against the town balls weighing nearly 200 pounds. On the 29th of January, 1429, Lancelot de Lile, who commanded the English, had his hand carried off by a stone shot from the walls."

SOME trials were made the other day in the camp at Bruck, on the Leitha, with a new breech-loader invented by Baron Catty. The result was very satisfactory. It was found that the rifle in question had a greater range than any breech-loader at present in use.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

CITY ARMORIES.—At the last meeting of the New York Board of Aldermen, a remarkable resolution was offered, and referred to the Committee on Armories and Drill-Rooms. This resolution was offered by Alderman Billings, and reads as follows:

Whereas, in view of the large expense incurred by the city in procuring armories, and the necessity of decreasing it as much as is consistent with the safety of the lives and property of our citizens; and

Whereas, whilst we have many regiments of which the city is justly proud, yet there are others who have deteriorated so much in numbers and discipline as to furnish no adequate return for the amount expended by the city for their armories; and

Whereas, We believe that two brigades of infantry of four regiments each are ample for the protection of the city, and that the disbanding of the inferior regiments would cause the best men to enlist in those remaining, thereby improving the actual condition of the National Guard; therefore

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to reduce the infantry of the First Division to two brigades of four regiments each, and also to make such reductions in the cavalry and artillery as may be expedient.

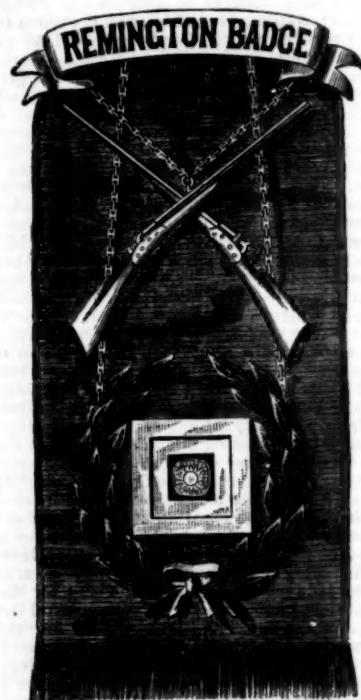
The Committee on Armories and Drill-Rooms is presided over by Alderman Gilon, colonel of the Fifty-fifth, an officer well-known in these columns, and always with credit. In his double capacity of representative of the citizens and also of the National Guard, Colonel Gilon now holds an opportunity which he may improve to the great benefit of both. As a citizen, in common with any other citizen of New York who has devoted a single day's attention to the way in which armories are rented in New York, he must have seen that extravagance and mismanagement are the rule, not the exception, there. With any sort of prudence, the accommodation for the troops in the city could be increased, and the expense reduced fifty and even seventy per cent., by the reduction contemplated in Alderman Billings' motion, and the concentration of each brigade under a single roof. As an officer of the National Guard, Colonel Gilon's duty and opportunity are equally clear. He knows his business as an officer about as well as any colonel in New York, and he knows too what hollow shams and deceptions many city regiments have become of late years. Under the system in vogue before 1861, when parade was the only thing thought of, and possible warfare ignored, they might have done well enough; but in these days of warfare, when even the Atlantic gives us no absolute immunity from invasion, our best officers of militia are beginning to recognize that to be of any use, the National Guard should be carried on exclusively as a strict and even pedantic school for officers, as much on the model of West Point infantry training as possible. We have now in New York city exactly three regiments that approach this model with more or less success, and only three. This fact is known to the whole of the First Division. By giving a very wide latitude to indulgence, we may even extend the attribute "fair" to five other regiments, and beyond that even the widest indulgence can scarcely go, so generally ignorant are the officers of companies, so skeleton-like the organizations, so great the demoralization of all concerned. Under all the circumstances, it is earnestly to be hoped that Colonel Gilon's committee will recommend the passage of the resolution, that it will be pressed and brought to the notice of the Governor, and that the contemplated change will take place. Eight good regiments may possibly be made out of the tags and bobtais at present extended into thirteen, and only a few weeks ago fifteen.

TWENTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY.—The first battalion drill for 1875 at Morrisania on Thursday, August 26, of this entire command was a great improvement over the wing drills previously noticed. Eight companies reported for duty. Just as the line was forming, the ninth company, Company B, arrived, and was assigned to guard duty. The tenth company not having yet received uniforms was excused from duty. The line was formed in single rank, eight commands, sixteen files front, but through some misunderstanding the color company was in double rank eight files front. The adjutant reformed the line, when the formation would have been excellent had not the commandant of the left company marched his company in front of the colors, around the extreme right, and finally came into line upon a double quick at a right shoulder arms. The manual of arms, which was at the first not well performed, gradually improved, and at the last of the drill was very fair. The march in column of fours was poor, distances unequal, and step miserable. At the command "Companies left front into line," several companies spoiled the movement by remaining fast, the officers not knowing what to do. The colonel repeated the movement, when it was done well. The wheel into line by companies might have been better, several officers dressing their companies by the wrong flank. During the manual several officers went through the manual with the sword, while the senior captain leaned upon his battle blade and looked down the line, paying careful attention to every body's movements except his own. The march in line of battle was good. Fours left and march in column of fours was somewhat better. In "On right into line" the guides were posted by the field officer on the right flank, as if for left front into line, and the movement was spoiled, but upon repetition it was much better. March by companies to the rear was good. March in column of companies, distance and wheelings, were all good. Movements and deployments upon the different divisions were fair. The commandant of the second division made one mistake, and the same must be said of the captain in charge of the third. Two of the junior captains in the divisions, in deploying, after coming into line, before the command "Guides post" was given, were upon the right, instead of the centre, of their divisions. For a regiment whose companies are scattered about as the companies of the Twenty-seventh are, and who have the opportunity of being drilled as a battalion only at long intervals, this drill must be acknowledged as very good. The men were attentive and cool, and only a few officers were not so. The colonel reprimanded a lieutenant, who told him he was acquainted with a movement and then showed himself ignorant of it. The commandant of the regiment, for the purpose of trying his officers and men, first gave the orders without explanation, when wrongly performed, the movement was explained, and repeated. This is a good practice in any regiment where the self-esteem of the men has not been unduly elevated, by constant show drills before audiences of friends and claqueurs. A mistake corrected makes a more definite impression on the mind than one slurred over for fear of mortifying an officer or his command, and when officers realize that no one expects them to be perfect all at once, they will take corrections with a better grace. The company commanders of the Twenty-seventh would do well to make a little special study of section 499 of the Tactics, as it will save them some misapprehension as to the duties of the junior captains of divisions. These officers remain at the centre, and dress those companies which are on the side opposite the point of rest, whether their own or not. Thus each company has an officer on the side of the point of rest, and looks towards him. A study of section 504 would also be of benefit. The officers

blamed at the Mount Vernon drill showed decided improvement at Morrisania.

Immediately after the battalion drill at Morrisania, Company B, of this regiment, proceeded to "Huguenot Heights" for the purpose of drill and instruction in routine of camp life. The camp was well laid out, and was situated upon a beautiful plateau about two and a half miles from Mount Vernon. The camp throughout was not one of pleasure, but of real work, officers and men endeavoring to learn the duties of the soldier. During the entire time no intoxicating liquor of any kind was in camp, except such as was in charge of the doctor, and that was issued only twice when it was requisite. Saturday large additions in numbers were made to the camp, the drum-major, with the drummers, being present. On Sunday Company E, Captain Coburn commanding, visited the camp, when both commands attended divine service and listened to an excellent sermon, which was delivered by the chaplain of the regiment, the Rev. Mr. Coffey. Dress parade followed the service. The adjutant formed the line, two companies, twenty files front, and turned the command over to Captain Cardozo. The whole ceremony was perfect, the men were steady. At parade rest, not a man moved, Company B showing its improvement in the manual of arms, which was almost perfect. Taken from beginning to end, we must pronounce "Camp Underhill" a success, and congratulate Captain Cardozo, Lieutenant Starr, and Lieutenant Geo. H. Thompson upon their being the first in the regiment to encamp since organization, though they have been but recently elected. Among the visitors we noticed Colonel Underhill, Captains Coburn, Broughton, Sauvan, Chatfield, Lieutenants Hageman and Swain; Adjutant Swain, of the Twenty-seventh; Lieutenant Thoriot, of the Ninth; Colonel Fay and Lieutenant-Colonel Riley, of Yonkers. The guard duty was well performed, the sentinels being alert, respectful, and showing a large amount of knowledge of their duties. The drills by company upon Saturday were very good, and the movements were performed with a precision and correctness that caused us to be agreeably surprised. On Monday about 2 o'clock A.M. the sentry notified the officers of the day that there was a large fire in the direction of New Rochelle. Captain Broughton, who was on the ground, obtained permission, and headed volunteers from the company. They marched at double quick to New Rochelle, reported to the Chief of the Fire Department for duty. Owing to their efforts a valuable house was saved, and the fire arrested, they blowing up a house under the direction of the fireman. They returned to the camp at daylight, and every man answered to his name at roll call.

SECOND DIVISION CAVALRY.—On the same day on which the Second Division officers shot at Creedmoor, the cavalry commands of the division went through their practice in the third class. These were Captain Sandhusen's Troop, the "Ringgold Horse Guards," of the Fifth Brigade, and Captain Kreuscher's Troop, of the Eleventh Brigade. The "Ringgolds" brought 71 men, and the Kreuscher Troop 48. Between the shooting of the two troops there is no sort of comparison. Out of the Kreuscher Troop only seven men qualified or 14 1/2 per cent., while the "Ringgolds" put into the second class thirty-one men or 43 1/2 per cent., thus beating the Kreuscher Troop three to one. The seven scores of the Kreuscher Troop exhibited an average of 33 4/7 points per man, while the leading seven scores of the Ringgolds show an average of 36 1/7 points. The men did not shoot at the second distance, which are 200 and 300 yards for the cavalry, on account of the small range of their carbines.



SEVENTY-FIRST INFANTRY.—This regiment has enjoyed a splendid excursion to Rhode Island. The command left New York on Monday evening, July 23, just after the team reception, in which they had the honor to participate by saluting the head of the procession, as it met the regiment on the way to the boat. At 5 P.M. the Seventy-first embarked on the Stonington boat, and found themselves almost alone in the great boat, the staterooms and berths being ample for all, as there were few passengers besides. Colonel Vose made the excursion a model one, by maintaining the strictest discipline on board, the barroom being guarded and every precaution taken against disorder. The boat arrived at Stonington at 2:30 A.M., but the men were allowed to sleep till the 6:30 train. At 8 A.M. the regiment reached Providence, and was there received by the United Train of Artillery, under command of Captain W. C. Clark. The Providence Marine Artillery, also fired a salute of 36 guns. Here the Seventy-first disembarked and executed a rear parade, in ten commands of 12 files front. Their reception was a perfect ovation, streets being decorated and crowded with people. At Howard Hall the men were treated to a collation tendered by the Providence militia organizations, and here they were formally welcomed by Adjutant-General Le Favour, of Rhode Island. At the collation the Seventy-first and United Train marched to the steamer

"Josephine," and were taken to Oakland Beach, the destined camping place. Here, at the Oakland Beach Hotel, Senator Burnside made the regiment a speech, recalling the memories of Bull Run, in which Colonel Ambrose E. Burnside had commanded a Rhode Island regiment not far off from the Seventy-first New York. Colonel Vose responded, and the regiment was marched to camp, where dinner was furnished at 3 P.M. The next hour was occupied in getting into camp and at 4:30 the first dress parade took place. The camp ground was remarkably pleasant and healthy being a grassy field of several acres close to the sea beach, with ample bathing facilities, and having a rifle range in the rear. On Wednesday 25th, the real work of the camp began, and was carried on without intermission from sunrise to sunset. Guard mounting at 7 A.M., company drill from 7:30 to 8:30, battalion drill from 8:30 to 11 o'clock, means work; and work it was. All the afternoon till dress parade was however given up to amusement, the band playing from 2 to 4 P.M., and visitors from Providence coming in swarms. The second day's dress parade was very steady and handsome, attracting large crowds. This third day was intended for a grand field day, but the project was spoiled by an accident to Colonel Vose at the review, when his horse became frightened and restive, and threw him, dislocating his shoulder. The damage, while luckily not permanently serious, of course spoiled the Colonel's chance for work, and he was obliged to turn over the command to Lieutenant-Colonel Chaddock and Major Moore. The day was distinguished by a visit from General Walker, of Rhode Island, whose division numbers more than two whole companies, and who is therefore an object of awe to the other major-generals of Rhode Island. He was accompanied by forty-five men of Company B, First (and last) Rhode Island Cavalry, all glowing in scarlet and gold, with boots of portentous size, and blazing helmets, all much of the "Boston Lancers" pattern. They escorted the general, and he reviewed the New Yorkers. There was some little confusion in the general's mind as to the matter of salutes, but the review passed off creditably to the Seventy-first. The best shots in the regiment were taken to the rifle range by Captain Orson, and underwent a course of practice at 200 yards in order to secure a team for Creedmoor. On Friday the regiment was visited by Governor Lippitt and he witnessed dress parade and review. The hard work of the three previous mornings had begun to tell on the regiment, and the review was excellent, even to a double time passage. On Saturday General Banks arrived and was received with similar honors; a rifle match between a team of the Seventy-first and one of the Providence Light Infantry being shot before the match. On Sunday there was no drill, and camp was broken on Monday, the return to New York taking place on Tuesday morning.

The camp of 1872 has been of great benefit to the Seventy-first. The advantages of continuous drill, the company school being supervised by the regimental commander, the battalion drills long and arduous, each day's mistakes being rectified the next, and no time being given to forget lessons, can hardly be over estimated. It will give the Seventy-first what it needed, a start, and recruiting will soon be brisk enough in that regiment.

SECOND DIVISION.—Thursday, August 27, the brigade commanders and field and staff officers of the whole Second Division practiced at Creedmoor in the third and second classes under the rules prescribed in Colonel Wingate's circular. General Dakin was present and shot informally, but his scores were not part of the record. Lieutenant-Colonel Valentine, Division Inspector of Rifle Practice, superintended the firing. The officers comprised those of the division staff and those on the Fifth and Eleventh Brigade staffs. The field and staff officers of the different regiments also shot. The second class winning scores are given below. They entitle the officers named to compete for the "Marksman's Badge" at 200 and 500 yards. They were made at 300 and 400 out of a possible 50 points.

DIVISION AND BRIGADE STAFF.

Major Manning, I. R. P., 39; General Miserole, Eleventh Brigade, 30; Colonel Denslow, chief of staff, 39.

FOURTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY.

Colonel Austin, 42; Captain Bradley, I. R. P., 39; Major Brownell, 37; Adjutant Treat, 34.

FOURTEENTH INFANTRY.

Captain Fagan, 39; Colonel McLeer, 35; Sergeant-Major Farley, 26; Major Mitchell, 25.

FIFTEENTH INFANTRY.

Lieutenant-Colonel Meyenborg, 31; Commissary Van Dellen, 28; Chaplain Carroll, 27; Major Repenagen, 26; Captain Kelly, I. R. P., 25; Quartermaster Algood, 25; Adjutant Dietrich, 25.

THIRTEENTH INFANTRY.

Lieutenant Parker, I. R. P., 38; Adjutant Syme, 33.

TWENTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY.

Captain Heerd, I. R. P., 33; Quartermaster Schmidt, 33; Major Willis, 29; Sergeant-Major Groulx, 27; Colonel Burger, 26.

TWENTY-THIRD INFANTRY.

Adjutant Frothingham, 41; Colonel Ward, 37.

THIRTY-SECOND INFANTRY.

Lieutenant-Colonel Rueger, 42; Captain Hellstern, 37; Colonel Roehr, 38; Adjutant Karcher, 31; Orderly Sergeant Schneelock, 29; Quartermaster Bellenhausen, 28; Major Petry, 27; Captain Ross, I. R. P., 25; Captain Lutz, 25.

In some regiments a few officers were absent, and many scores were made not up to the required 50 per cent. It will be seen that the best showing is made by the Fifteenth and Thirty-second regiments, both German organizations. In the latter, especially, the scores are very handsome, showing the great interest taken by the field and staff in rifle practice.

REMINGTON DIAMOND BADGE.—This well known trophy has at last been positively won for the third time by the same person, and therefore remains the property of that person henceforth. The fortunate and skillful winner is Mr. Hepburn, foreman of the Remington Works, and he won it with a Remington Creedmoor rifle against the great Fulton, shooting the same species of weapon. This makes the tenth competition for this famous badge, and the last contest was remarkably close and exciting. It was rendered more so from the fact that both Hepburn and Fulton had previously won the badge twice over, and that they shot a tie in this their last contest on a better score than had been made in any of the competitions last year, while it tied the score on which Mr. Hepburn last won it. The previous winners and their scores are as follows. Those using Remington rifles were: Omand, first score, 70; Bodine, second score, 69; Cannfield, fourth score, 73; Hepburn, fifth score, 78; Fulton, sixth and seventh scores, 77 and 73. This was on the old targets out of a possible 84 points.

This year on the new targets the possible score is 105, there being 21 shots, distributed at 500, 800, and 1,000 yards. This year Hepburn was the eighth winner, with a score of 98.

The Sharps rifles that won the badge were held by J.

P. M. Richards, third winner, score 71, old targets, and Mr. H. S. Jewell, ninth winner, score 96. The tenth competition brought out Fulton, Yale, Ballard, and Canfield, of the great team, and the contest promised to be exciting, for either Fulton and Hepburn might become the absolute possessors, both having twice won it before, Fulton's twice being consecutive. The weather was good for shooting, and the scores were excellent. There were eighteen tries for the badge, and the tie between Fulton and Hepburn was only decided by the 1,000 yards score, on which Hepburn pulled over every one, Anderson being second, Yale third, and Fulton fourth, at that range. Anderson and Yale's previous scores, however, had been too low to give them a chance for the badge. The scores are as follows:

Hepburn.....	98	Fulton.....	98	Canfield.....	95
Collins.....	92	Anderson.....	91	Jewell.....	91
Yale.....	89	Ballard.....	88	Van Nett.....	88
Sanford.....	85	Hyde.....	85	Fisher.....	85
Rathbone.....	84	Farwell.....	80	Hennion.....	76
Huntington.....	51	Allen.....	38	Alford.....	35

Mr. Hepburn, the winner, has expressed his intention of personally giving a badge or some other prize to replace the Diamond Badge.

THIRTY-SECOND INFANTRY.—This regiment assembled in fatigue uniform, with helmets, knapsacks, and overcoats rolled thereon, at the armory, on Saturday, September 4, at 9 o'clock P. M., for parade and field day, at the Ridgewood Park. Officers and soldiers carried their full uniform coats, pair of gloves, fatigue cap, and other necessary articles of clothing in their knapsacks, and provided themselves with one day's cooked rations. Hot coffee was issued to them on the ground. Second Lieutenant Robert Spitzer acted as quartermaster. A fatigue party, consisting of one man from each company, reported to Lieutenant Spitzer at the armory, at 8 o'clock P. M., who proceeded to the park in advance of the regiment. After arrival at the park the following line of duty was observed: Tattoo by the drum and fife corps; taps. September 5, 5:30 o'clock, reveille; 6:15 o'clock, breakfast call; 8 o'clock, company drill; 9 o'clock, recall; 9:15 o'clock, guard mounting; 10 o'clock, battalion drill; 12 o'clock, dinner call; 6:10 o'clock, review and dress parade in full uniform.

The following changes in this command are announced: Appointed—George Ross, captain and inspector of rifle practice, rank from July 19, 1875; Sergeant J. Klein, Company G, color-bearer, vice Boenitsch; Sergeant B. Heinrich, Company D, right general guide; Sergeant F. Werner, Company F, left general guide.

Discharged, honorably, for expiration of term of enlistment, Sergeant J. B. Hoffmann, Sergeant E. Niebergall, First Sergeant E. C. Walter, Sergeant John Boenitsch, all of Company B.

Promoted—George Pium, sergeant Company E, rank from February 10, 1875.

Resigned—Herman B. Schermann, quartermaster.

Returned to the ranks on his own application, Sergeant William Meyer, Company A.

Colonel Roehr follows a good fashion in making a field day and camp while he can. The Thirty-second will undoubtedly derive great benefit from this field day. It is, however, a pity that a working day could not have been chosen for battalion drill.

SECOND BRIGADE.—Pursuant to orders from General Headquarters N. G. S. N. Y., the Sixth regiment is ordered to assemble at the State Arsenal, Thirty-fifth street and Seventh avenue, on Tuesday, September 7, at 8 P. M., for disbandment and muster-out by the acting brigade inspector. The muster-out rolls will be prepared in conformity with G. O. No. 14, series 1868, from General Headquarters, and one copy thereof will be forwarded to brigade headquarters on or before Friday, September 8. The muster-out will be conducted in conformity to the provisions of the order above quoted, and the attention of commissioned officers rendered supernumerary, is directed to section 24 of the Military Code.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

—The Seventh Division New York opens a rifle range at Rochester next week. The ball keeps rolling.

—The breaking camp of the Seventy-first at Oakland Beach was pronounced by officers present, to be the handsomest thing of the kind in 1875.

—The members of the team are expected to shoot at the Hudson River Association Range in the month of September 12 at Poughkeepsie.

—The members of the Howitzer Battery, Eleventh Brigade, are ordered to return their side arms to the quartermaster, at the State Arsenal, on or before September 6. The men are to have bines and pistols only.

—The Masons of Williamsburg have been feasting Major Fulton, who, it is said, manages the traditional goat of the order with distinguished grace. Dr. Doane, Master of Progressive Lodge, presided, and the affair was a great success.

—The State has agreed to pay the fare of all regimental teams outside of First and Second Divisions, for the State Match at Creedmoor. The State team for the Inter-State Match will be chosen from the best shots in the State Match. Country regiments, send on your marksmen.

—The San Francisco *Bulletin* notes the fact that Colonel H. A. Gildersleeve, Captain of the American Rifle Team which lately visited Ireland, is a brother of Dr. F. V. B. Gildersleeve, of Petaluma, California.

—The Creedmoor programme for September includes the First Division Cavalry troops on Friday, 10th; Third Brigade, Monday, 6th; Second Brigade, Friday, 10th; First Brigade, Monday, 13th; First Division, first class practice for the Marksman's Badge, Tuesday, 7th.

—The officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates of the Forty-fourth Battalion Infantry will assemble in full uniform for drill and review at Binghamton, N. Y., on Wednesday, the 8th day of September, at 10 o'clock P. M. Line will be formed in front of the armory on Washington street, at 1:30 o'clock.

—The Massachusetts troops have been invited to send a team to Creedmoor for the Inter-State Match. Colonel Wilson of the First ought to send a team to represent Boston, as he has set the ball going. It is not necessary to win this year, as Massachusetts has only just begun, but a team ought to go for the credit of the State. Where is Colonel Mason? The Third ought to get up a country to-m, if only with the old Springfield. It shoots straight if it is held straight.

—The Rifle Team banquet next Monday night is to be a grand affair. There will be seven tables at Delmonico's, and 200 guests. General Grant, Governor Tilden, A. T. Stewart, and Admiral Rowan are invited guests; and the members of the Amateur Club and N. R. A. are all expected to attend. It will be a very hand: one closing for the team festivities.

—Professor Frederick Schneider has just issued his newly composed Thirty-second Regiment Parade March, and it is dedicated to the popular and efficient Colonel Henry Edw. Roehr. General Franz Siegel will probably review the troops on the occasion of the military encampment, under the auspices of the Thirty-second regiment, at Camp Roehr (Ridgewood Park, Brooklyn) on the 5th inst.

—The funeral of the late Colonel Rockafellar, of the Seventy-first, took place at Orange, N. J., on Thursday, August 26. The

church choral service was performed over the remains, which were afterwards taken to Philadelphia, to be buried in Laurel Hill Cemetery. The church was crowded with friends and comrades, come to pay the last tribute to the brave and devoted young soldier, who lost his arm long ago in the first battle of the Rebellion, and yet lived long enough to see the surrender at Appomattox. Peace to his memory.

—The camp of the Seventy-first at Oakland Beach was a great success as far as discipline and drill were concerned. The improvement in manœuvres was very marked, and the guard mountings and dress parades of the last three days were faultless. The accident to Colonel Vose was the only painful feature of the camp. It was occasioned by his being provided with a strange horse, which turned out to be a regular vicious brute, with a peculiar combination of buck jumping and plunging that might have pussed a rattimel.

—We are sorry to see that our usually accurate and always pleasant contemporary, *Forest and Stream*, has fallen into a little error in criticizing the JOURNAL. Commenting on our article of July 24, on rifle practice, and especially on its value as shown in the Sedan campaign, the editor observes: "We think, however, that our contemporary should have ascribed a certain proportion of the German success to the great superiority of the Prussian needle gun over the French Chassepot, which was much commented upon at the time." We are compelled to remind our friend that the comment was exactly the other way, that the Germans have since that time abandoned the needle gun in favor of a different weapon, and that it was from the first acknowledged by all German officers and military publications, that the Chassepot was the better rifle of the two, possessing at least three hundred yards more range. This very circumstance it was that tempted the French into wasting ammunition at long range, to which the Germans could make no reply, till at 500 yards, when their target practice told.

CONNECTICUT.

SECOND INFANTRY.—Pursuant to Special Orders No 55, c. s., from General Headquarters, the field and line officers of this command will assemble, in full dress uniform, at Union Armory, New Haven, on Friday, September 8, at 7:30 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of nominating by ballot a lieutenant-colonel and a major, to fill existing vacancies.

VERMONT.

STATE ENCAMPMENT.—This being the season of all others for encampments, the State of Vermont is not behind its sisters in the field. Two or three years ago Vermont had no militia beyond the "independent companies" known by the various names of "So and So Guard," or "Such an one Greys" or "Blues," as the case might be; and in those days the militia of Vermont was, strictly speaking, almost worthless, for purposes of serious offence or defence. Within a year, however, all this has been changed, and the State, following the wise lead of Connecticut, has reduced its force, substituted a single full regiment for the independent companies, disbanded weak organizations, and now has a regiment that any State might be proud of, and a single battery of light artillery. This whole force, under command of Colonel Theo. S. Peck, went into camp at Brattleboro' last week, and found the duty of great benefit. Of course, as in all new enterprises, there was room for improvement, and, as in all militia encampments, the sentry and general guard duty needed much instruction, to make it efficient and according to rules. All these little imperfections are to be expected, and will disappear only with increased experience. What was remarkable about the Vermont camp—a thing which may be said of most New England camps—was the great self-respect and anxiety to learn of the men, and their rapid improvement.

The First Infantry went under canvas August 24, and remained hard at work, drilling constantly, till Saturday, 28th. During this time the regiment had nine heavy battalion drills and five company drills, was reviewed twice, and executed dress parade every evening. The Fuller Light Battery performed its tour of duty at the same time and place, and did wonders for a new organization just raised. The infantry turned out 494 rank and file, in twelve companies, with a full complement of officers; the artillery presenting 70 men in ranks, also, with full complement of officers. The first day's duty was fully carried out, except morning battalion drill, but the afternoon drill was well attended. Of course all Brattleboro' turned out to see the "muster," as they term encampments down East, with a relish of Revolutionary phraseology. The second day a review was held before a party of officers from other States, including various ex-volunteers. The third day was distinguished by the review before Governor Peck, and the fourth and fifth were devoted to work, camp being struck on the last day, when the regiment paraded in heavy marching order through Brattleboro' on its way to the cars and home. The companies that attracted most remark for appearance in camp were the Ransom Guard (Company B), of St. Albans; the Estey Guard (Company I), of Brattleboro', and the Fuller Light Battery. Vermont has made a good beginning. If she keeps it up, she may be able to celebrate the Bennington Centennial with the crack regiment of the United States, for nothing is impossible with work.

MASSACHUSETTS.

STATE CAMP GROUNDS.—The annual encampments of the militia of this State having closed, it may not be amiss to note a few facts, in regard to the State camp grounds at South Framingham. For this purpose we will take the First Brigade as an example, that being the largest. Beginning at brigade headquarters, we noticed a portion of the ground on the right, was several feet below the general level of the field, making a very bad depression, which was a great inconvenience, apart from the look it gave to so prominent a portion of the camp. The gully, which cuts the field into two portions, situated near the main entrance, needs filling; for as it now stands, that portion of the field nearest the arsenal is nearly useless as regards drill. Another bad hollow is situated near the artillery quarters, and is a perfect nuisance. In several other places, smaller depressions need looking after, and small elevations levelled down to make the field as it should be. During the greater part of the week, the rain fell at intervals, leaving the ground in a very muddy and damp condition. In some places where the tents were pitched on low ground the water collected, and the men, we should judge, did not experience any particular pleasure in sleeping in it, as the next morning there were invariably additions to the sick list. Perhaps one of the greatest, faults to be found is the manner in which the artillery horses are stabled. They are obliged to stand in the open air without shelter, and therefore liable to contract colds and other sickness. The horses of the First Battalion were exposed to all the pelting rain, and stood two-thirds of the time in mud and water. No wonder they have such trouble in procuring horses, for no owner is willing to let out his animals, especially if they are good ones, when they are liable to such exposure. The cavalry horses are not much better off, although having coverings over them. It answers very well in fair weather, but when it rains, they are in nearly as bad a place as those of the artillery. Here is another chance for the State to be liberal, by constructing permanent stables, for both cavalry and artillery. The expense would be trifling, when we take into consideration the improvement made, by having better horses on hand. This year two-thirds of the artillery horses were sick, and it was torture to witness the exertions of the poor beasts in trying to get into a gallop at brigade drill. The Second Brigade had very much the same experience. It is to be hoped that before the next encampment, these few inconveniences will be remedied, for they are of much greater importance than the new fence, which any boy of twelve, with ease, could climb over.

THIRD BRIGADE.—This brigade, comprising the Second and Tenth regiments of infantry and the Fifth Battery of Light Artillery, held their encampment this week. An account of their camp will be given next week, when we shall be able to determine who carries off the palm for 1875.

FOURTH BATTALION.—We understand that Adjutant Thom has tendered his resignation. We hope this is a mistake, for Adjutant Thom is one of our best adjutants, and will not only be missed by his friends, but by the entire brigade.

CAPTAIN D. W. Lawrence, assistant quartermaster of the Second Brigade, has resigned.

OHIO.

ENCAMPMENT.—The First Battalion O. N. G. went into camp on Thursday, August 19. The First Battalion consists of four companies in Cincinnati and vicinity, viz.: Company B, Lytle Greys, Captain Jas. Johnson commanding; Company C, Cincinnati Light Guard, Captain W. Harr commanding; both of Cincinnati; Company D, Queen City Guard, Captain Wm. Heads commanding; Company E, Harrison Light Guard, 31 men. Each company had enough commissioned officers, but there was a great lack of non-commissioned officers present. The Lytle Greys was the only company well supplied, they having all of their commissioned officers, four out of five sergeants, and every corporal but one. The general neglect of the State to care for its militia (it must be remembered that the State of Ohio furnishes its militia nothing at all) was sufficiently shown in the meager arrangements for camp equipage, in some of the companies. One of the companies (Company E) had small muslin tents, that would not stand a hard rain or a brisk wind, and the sizes, colors and shapes of the blankets presented a very diversified appearance. Company B showed its treasury to be in a good condition evidently, for its members alone were supplied with knapsacks, blankets of grey wool, bordered with a blue stripe, basins, tin cups, hatchets, good canvas tents with drag cloths and guy ropes, and all the necessary equipments of camp. Company E is, being the youngest company in the battalion, excusable for not having blankets, knapsacks, tents, etc., the more so as men have not yet bought full dress uniforms, and it is very commendable in them to go into camp at all. We do not think there is much excuse for Company C, as it has been organized nearly seven years. Having no encouragement from the State, it is surprising how well uniformed and disciplined the militia of Ohio is, but we are compelled to say that the rulers deserve no credit for it. Latterly, however, the State government has taken a little more interest in the matter, and there is a talk of furnishing new arms, but the Legislature still refuses to appropriate any money for the support of the militia, and they are compelled to rely for pecuniary support upon subscriptions from private citizens. On the morning of the 19th tents were pitched at the spot selected for the camp, which was named, on account of its proximity to the home and tomb of General Wm. Henry Harrison, "Camp Tippecanoe." There were thirty-two tents in all, located in a beautiful level grove, surrounded by a maize field on one side, a level wheat field on the other, the road in front, and some small hills, which antiquaries have found to be Indian mounds, in the rear. All the usual discipline of camp was enforced, but the amount of ignorance displayed on the part of some of the men would have been perfectly surprising, were it not for the fact that many of them were at their maiden camp. A brass band of sixteen men was present, and field music consisting of two buglers and five drummers.

Guard mounting the first day, had to be tried over two or three times before it was satisfactory, and there were some very bad wheels made at battalion drill, but dress parade was well done, as the men were more accustomed to it. The discipline of the camp cannot be commended too highly, as there was not a single case of drunk or disorderly, and the guard tent was of no use except as headquarters for the Guard. Instead of straggling off to town in their leisure hours, the men occupied themselves in landscape gardening in front of their tents. Turf was dug, brought and planted in front of the tents, and cut in different shapes, letters, etc.

In front of one we saw L. G. in green, of another D. C. for drum corps, another had O. N. G., and others had company letters or the initials of their names. One man had spelled out in small white pebbles Camp Tippecanoe, 1875. Some brought stalks of corn from the neighboring fields, and planted them at the four corners of their tents, and others had wild grape vines running over their front doors. Of course there was the usual display of sign boards, and you might read "Hunt's Hotel," "Mosquito Ranch," "Jolly Four," etc. There was base ball and foot ball, and singing and dancing; and, the weather being delightful all the time, the men enjoyed their camp life very much, and were very sorry to leave it.

On Saturday, August 21, Company B had its annual target contest for a beautiful gold medal, and although the men have the old Enfield's that have stood the shock of the war, yet there was some very good shooting done at the distance of 135 yards. Corporal Albert Dietz was the fortunate man, and won the medal for the best shot. He is also fortunate in being the present holder of the medal for the best drilled man in the company. On Sunday, battalion drill was omitted, and in lieu thereof we had divine service conducted by the Chaplain, Rev. E. Miller. Mr. Miller discoursed well, and did not fail to give the boys some good advice. On Monday morning at 7 o'clock, the bugles sounded strike tents, and slowly and sadly the boys packed up, for they had enjoyed the time so much they were very loath to leave it.

MUCH ridicule, says the London *Globe*, has, from time to time, been cast upon the bicycle as a means of locomotion. The grotesque antics of learners have won for the vehicle a number of enemies from the ranks of those who study appearance, and others speak ill of it because they lack the necessary amount of nerve to risk themselves upon an "Ariel" or "Spider." Yet we find the Italian War Office is not to be daunted by popular opposition to the velocipede, and the mechanical horse is to be turned to some use in the military service of that country. At the camp of instruction at Somma experiments have been made as to the practicability of adopting velocipedes as a means of hastening communication between the staff at headquarters and the officers commanding the *corps d'armes*, and it would appear that considerable satisfaction is felt at the result. Whether the men told off for the duty of riders and drivers are equally well pleased, or whether this duty is likely to become popular with soldiers, we are not in a position to state. We learn, however, that they travel about twelve miles an hour "without fatigue" either to man or horse, which cannot but be deemed a success. The velocipedists are employed to carry letters and orders, and to convey to outposts instructions for the day's operations, and authority for supplies of provisions and necessities. Each one is reported to supply the place of ten mounted orderlies for the day's work, and by their employment there is no necessity for detaching cavalry to maintain communication with regiments of infantry. When any great distance has to be travelled, velocipede posts are established at certain points where the despatches may be handed over to a relief, who carries them on to the next post, thus maintaining an ever ready chain of communication. It is proposed to supply each battalion with a velocipede, and to exercise a certain number of men in this new style of military equitation."

FOREIGN ITEMS.

A DESPATCH from Havana, Aug. 28, reports that another revolution has begun in St. Domingo. Ex-President Baez has been proclaimed President by the revolutionists. The city of St. Domingo and Puerto remain loyal to President Gonzales.

Men in Germany are rarely seen out of uniform; when they are, it is greatly to their disadvantage. Yet such is the inconsistency of human nature that nothing affords a young officer so much delight as to elude the vigilance of his *Vorgesetzten*, and appear at a picnic or on an excursion *en civil*. The most audacious of Moltke's heroes would scarcely dare to pass under the nose of his superior officer in non-military garments.

SAYS London *Engineering*: In an account of Blake's steam pump which appeared in our issue of the 9th ult., we stated that we understood that this was the only direct-acting steam-pump employed in the American Navy. Messrs. J. H. Wilson and Co., of Liverpool, however, write to inform us that this statement is incorrect, and that there are now about 100 Selden direct-acting steam pumps in use on board vessels of the United States Navy, two having been specially ordered for the U. S. steamship *Swatara*, that conveyed the Transit of Venus expedition.

THE German military commission has concluded the consideration of the new regulations for the organization of the German army, and the regulations giving effect to the Imperial law on the control over men on furlough had been settled. A telegram from Berlin informs us that, "The new regulations will be issued shortly in the shape of an Imperial Ordinance. In accordance with the treaty of alliance with Bavaria, they will be issued in that country by means of an ordinance of King Louis. Regulations will subsequently be drawn up separately, classifying the rules relating to recruitment and those concerning the landwehr."

CONSIDERABLE purchases of young horses suitable for cavalry purposes are again reported as being made by foreign agents in the horse-breeding parts of Hungary, more particularly in Jazygia, Kumania, and the districts of Arad and Bihar. Ten thousand horses is the number spoken of as being required. The *Schlesische Presse* is informed from Hungary that these purchases are being made on account of the German government, but the *North German Gazette* observes that it is more probably the French Government which has authorized the agents.

THE Finance Accounts of India for the year 1873-4 recently issued give the following statement of the established strength of the army of India, exclusive of native artificers and followers: European army, 66,406—namely, 6,162 officers and 60,254 non-commissioned officers and privates; Native army, 133,858—namely, 180 officers and 133,678 non-commissioned officers and privates, 308 of these last number being Europeans. The total is 190,264—namely, 6,342 officers and 182,422 non-commissioned officers and privates. The Native army is described as constituted thus: 796 Artillery, 166 Body Guard, 18,425 Cavalry, 3,219 Sappers and Miners, and 101,342 Infantry.

THE Paris correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph* writes: M. Courbet's appeal has been rejected, and he finds himself definitely liable for the expense of rebuilding the Column Vendome, about £32,000. Before sentence was delivered, he had gone to Oranais. Upon learning his fate, so they say, the painter resolved to stop where he is. "Let them come here for their £32,000," he said. If I remember rightly, the State already possesses property of his to a considerable value. More than thirty pictures, and the furniture of his house, have been waiting the issue of the appeal in the Hotel Drouot. They will now be sold, I suppose. But I think more mercy will be shown to an illustrious monomaniac. He has set a terrible example, it is true, which if it passed without punishment, might cause disasters such as one shudders to think of. If a man of taste be justified in knocking down ugly monuments when he gets a chance, Trafalgar square might be made a heap of ruins, and Pall Mall would resemble the Street of Tombs.

A COMMUNICATION in the Cologne *Gazette* states that the standing army of Brazil is composed now of 16,055 men, with 1,474 officers. During the war with Paraguay Brazil had 73,784 men under arms. The police of the country numbers 9,970 foot and 1,082 horsemen. The national guard, composed of men of the second line, consists of 404,870 infantry, 48,478 cavalry, and 7,746 artillery, which, after adding to it a reserve of 89,147, gives a total of 611,241 men. The marines number 6,296 men. The navy possesses sixteen iron-clad vessels, without counting the iron-clad floating batteries, and four iron-clad vessels in course of construction. Of these sixteen iron-clads, four of 300-horse power, and carrying from four to eight 150-pounders each, are ranged in the first class, and six of 200-horse power, and carrying from four to eight guns of from 68 to 150 pounds each, in the second class; one of 100-horse power belongs to the third class, and five of 100-horse power, and carrying one 150-pounder each, belong to the fourth class. The navy is manned with 5,489 men.

THE Berlin correspondent of the London *Telegraph* says: It is currently reported here, in circles that may be said to be well-informed, that *pourparlers* have taken place between the German government and the Duke of Edinburgh concerning the succession of his Royal Highness to the throne of Coburg. I am told that the Duke is willing to resign his sovereign rights to Germany for a life-rent and the usufruct of the Crown property. The cession will be accepted by the German Empire, Coburg becoming an Imperial province. The sum fixed as the yearly amount of compensation is, I am informed, £80,000 sterling. The Emperor of Russia, it is stated, when consulted upon the subject, approved of this arrangement." A later telegram from Berlin states: "A contradiction is given by the government of Saxe-Coburg to the newspaper statement alleging the Duke of Edinburgh to have compounded with the Court of Berlin for his right of succession to the ducal throne. The statement is characterised as a mischievous fabrication."

THE French National Assembly, says the London *Army and Navy Gazette*, has been exceedingly liberal in the voting of the Military Estimates. Nothing has been grudged since the war, and as we mentioned last week, the budget presented by the War Minister for next year exceeds £20,000,000. There is a smack of munificence about this immense sum which accords ill with regulations such as the following: "A kepi must last three years, though it may be 'reformed' after two years and a half; then it is to be used for fatigue thirty months longer, and ultimately to pass to the head of a recruit as second kepi, and to serve for two or three years longer." The last state of such a kepi, we should think, must be very bad indeed, not to say lively. The head that wears a crown is proverbially uneasy, but we should sooner be a monarch than the recruit destined to receive a kepi after five years' wear, and to keep it on his head for two or three years more.

ALL English papers give an account of a brush with Spanish soldiers at Gibraltar: Our amicable relations with our very near neighbor, Spain, are somewhat endangered through the unwonted and curiously-directed energy of some of her fitful subjects. Early on Saturday morning, July 25, one of our sentries on the North Front, observing men moving about near his post, challenged, and no reply being given, he alarmed the officer of the guard, who was inspecting the reliefs. One of the Spaniards just afterwards fired. This was quickly returned by our sentries, and several shots were interchanged, when the invaders, who turned out to be a party of carabiniers, made for the Spanish lines. An officer from our camp went over to the Spanish lines and reported the occurrence to the officer in command of the Spanish troops. He was told that the Spaniards had mistaken our men for a body of smugglers, and also that one of the carabiniers was shot in the leg. The matter is to have the fullest investigation.

WE read in the *Bien Public*, says the London *Army and Navy Gazette*, that the difficulties which arose some time ago on the subject of the respective rights of France and England over the Newfoundland fishing grounds were to have been settled by an Anglo-French commission, composed of naval officers of the two nations; but, as the English government manifested some reluctance in performing its part in the formation of this commission, the French Minister of Marine put in a diplomatic protest, asking for a prompt solution of the matter in dispute. The British government replied that some delay has been necessary on account of the initiative taken in this question by a private association, which, under the title of "Colonial Institute," is endeavoring to raise an agitation in England hostile to the claims of the French Marine. In fact, this association had engaged to furnish authentic proofs that France had no right whatever to the greater part of the fishing grounds off Newfoundland, of which she is at present in possession; but the association has not been able to bring forward these proofs, and the English government is now fully disposed to appoint commissioners to take part in the proposed arbitration.

THE Danish press has not yet quite done with the incident of the appearance of the Prussian man-of-war *Notus* in the Limfjord, and this time it is even a Danish naval officer, Lieutenant Oldenburg, who, in a letter to *Dagbladet*, contradicts the statement made by that and other journals that the *Notus* was occupied in making charts and taking soundings during her stay in the Limfjord. Lieutenant Oldenburg says in his letter that the survey of a navigable water like the Limfjord is not to be done so easily or so quickly as the *Notus* is given credit for, and the commander of a war vessel, even when he has a pilot on board, when in inland waters or in the vicinity of a port, is bound to take every precaution. If, therefore, the commander of the *Notus* did take soundings in the Limfjord, he only did what was clearly his duty. "Besides," says Lieutenant Oldenburg, "there is another view to be taken of this incident. I have been engaged for the last seven years in our (Danish) surveying expeditions, and have had abundant opportunities of seeing how in many places and with many people it has become almost a fixed idea that the Germans take every opportunity of surveying our coasts. I could mention instances where in various provincial journals it has been said that here or there

a 'Prussian' was lying and making surveys, while it was all the time, and with our Danish flag flying. But, perhaps, it would be useless to try and argue down a fixed idea like this."

THE semi-official organ *par excellence* of Austria, the *Wiener Abendpost*, in its latest impression confirms the statements hitherto made on less unquestionable authority, but generally credited, that material increase is contemplated in the Austro-Hungarian army estimates. The *Abendpost* declines to name a definite figure, but enumerates the following objects for which the proposed votes are urgently required: 1. The manufacture of new steel bronze ordnance, with which the entire artillery force is to be provided. The amount will be heavy, but the material costs only about a quarter of what would be required for cast steel guns. 2. The military schools and officers' colleges stand in need of a radical reform. 3. It has been found necessary to raise the scale of pensions paid to retiring officers, who are henceforth to be more generally employed in the administrative service of the empire. 4. A great number of officers are henceforth to be mounted. 5. The material condition of the rank and file urgently requires improvement, though the War Ministry finds itself compelled, by financial considerations, to rest content for the present with a smaller progress than it would otherwise desire. 6. An additional sum is required for the maintenance of barracks, hospitals, and magazines, and likewise for the fuller organisation of the general staff. 7. In the last place, something must necessarily be done for the completion of defensive fortifications. This want is fully as urgent as that for better weapons in the army. The Hungarians are not disposed to join in the increased expenditure.

A LECTURE lately delivered in the Military Scientific Institution at Vienna, by Capt. Volkmer, of the Austrian Artillery, gives some interesting information as to the measures taken for the introduction of the new Uchatius guns into the Austrian army. The Imperial arsenal at Vienna is to be placed in a position to construct 1,000 steel bronze guns a-year, while they could have produced not more than 150 guns a-year according to the Krupp system. The arsenal will thus be able to complete the armament of the artillery in about two and a-half years, while the Krupp guns could only have been ready in fifteen years. Each gun is to be subjected to a series of trials before it is declared efficient. The elasticity of the barrel is to be tested with an instrument specially constructed for that purpose. The lecturer next pointed out the advantages of the Uchatius gun as compared with the steel gun. If the surface of the latter begins to rust, the destructive agent eats through the barrel, while in the Uchatius gun the rust remains on the surface. The steel gun, too, does not possess so much tenacity as the Uchatius; it bursts more easily, and its fragments do more damage. The Uchatius gun, though its constituent elements are well known, is cast according to a peculiar process, which is the secret of the invention, so that it cannot be imitated in other countries.

THE Memorial to Sir John Franklin, "intended by the faithful and loving widow who has lately departed hence, to remind a nation of the heroic discoverer whom she loved with unselfish devotion," was lately uncovered by Admiral Sir George Back, who had been in three expeditions with Sir John Franklin, and in the presence of several relatives and friends, including Captain Hobson, who found his despatches. When the relatives had arrived, Dean Stanley asked Sir George Back to remove the plain white covering which hung over the monument, and this was done without a word being spoken. Those present simply admired the monument in silence. On leaving, all who had known the late Admiral declared the bust to be a most faithful likeness. The new monument is by Noble, from designs by Sir Gilbert Scott. Beneath an elaborate canopy is what is termed a statuary bust, in Carrara marble, of the explorer, wearing his medals and orders on his breast. His face has a firm and kindly expression. The bust bears the one word "Franklin." Under is a marble picture of a ship bound in the ice of the Arctic regions, bearing above it the words:

"O ye frost and cold, O ye ice and snow :
Bless ye the Lord ; praise Him and magnify Him for ever."

The eye then rests upon these lines :

"Not here : the white North has thy bones ; and thou,
Heroic Sailor-soul,
Art passing on thine happier voyage now,
Towards no earthly pole."

These lines are followed by the name of "Tennyson." On the right side of the monument is the inscription: "To the memory of Sir John Franklin, born April 16, 1786, at Spilsby, Lincolnshire, died June 11, 1847, off Point Victory, in the Frozen Ocean, the beloved chief of the crews who perished with him in completing the discovery of the North-West Passage." On the other side the legend runs: "This monument was erected by Jane, his widow, who after long waiting and sending many in search of him, herself departed to find him in the realms of Life, July 18, 1875, aged 83 years."

THE *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* states that the experiments which have been going on for so long at Fiume, with the object of fixing upon an offensive torpedo, have just been brought to a conclusion, and that the so-called Whitehead Fish Torpedo has been

established as the regulation weapon. The *Algemeine Zeitung* enters into a minute description of the weapon and its peculiar adaptation for offensive in contradistinction to defensive warfare, and shows to what extent it has been improved in every respect by the inventor since its first trials before a committee of experts at Wilhelmshaven in 1873. At that time the highest speed through the water was five metres per second, or ten sea miles in the hour, and at this speed would travel a distance of 220 metres; while to reach its farthest distance the speed had to be reduced to three metres per second, or six sea miles in the hour. These results, however, were considered unsatisfactory, and not up to the level of the requirements of modern warfare. The inventor then entered upon a further series of improvements, and has at last created a mechanical force which will drive a torpedo through the water at the rate of eleven metres per second. At the trials at Fiume the improved machine, of which only a few specimens have as yet passed into German hands, went a distance of 1,300 metres at a speed of seven metres per second, or fourteen sea miles in the hour; while at a speed of eight metres, or sixteen sea miles, it went 750 metres; and at eleven metres per second, or twenty-two sea miles per hour, it reached a distance of 200 metres. The above-mentioned journal believes that this torpedo will prove the most powerful and destructive weapon in future naval combats, for although not quite so correct in its aim as artillery shots, yet its effect, when it does strike, will be incomparably more terrible, as a cannon shot striking the iron-clad side of a vessel would do but little damage, while the

stroke of a fish torpedo would produce a fearful submarine explosion.

The Marquis of Anglesea's leg was for some years almost as famous as the chivalrous Marquis himself, so far superior was it to anything that had previously been produced for a similar purpose. This gallant officer had a leg shattered by a cannon ball at the battle of Waterloo; he underwent two amputations, one on the battlefield by an army surgeon, the other by Mr. (afterward Sir Everard) Home, after his return to England. Then Mr. Gray set to work. He took a cast in wax of the stump of the poor unfortunate leg, transferred the impression to tough end, light desiccated willow, and ingeniously introduced strings of catgut to represent that (so-called) tendon of Achilles, which gives elasticity and propelling power. It is a great thing to say that the leg retained its proud position for nearly forty years, until the Marquis, as a venerable Field Marshal, closed his career at the age of eighty-five—not the same leg, of course; for an artificial leg, like a boot, will wear out in course of time. As experience grew and further observations were made the original Anglesea leg gradually made way for a better. The Marquis looked so well on horseback that the admiring public could scarcely believe one of his legs to be artificial. The string of catgut at the back of the heel extended the foot when straightened; a spring inserted in the instep lifted the toes from the ground when the leg bent in walking. Nevertheless, nature had not been sufficiently imitated in the first Anglesea leg; there was no lateral motion in the ankle-joint; the wearer could not walk on uneven

ground without experiencing an unpleasant amount of jar and strain. Moreover, there was too much creak and rattle with the metal work, and the wearer had to keep near at hand a small oil-can, wherewith to lubricate his joints. These inconveniences were got rid of one by one—a great improvement being the introduction of a ball-and-socket ankle-joint, and another being the substitution of india-rubber for metal in some of the parts.

MARRIED.

[Announcements of Marriages and Births FIFTY CENTS EACH, and the name and address of the party sending should accompany the notice.]

MYERS—JONES.—On Wednesday, August 26th, at the residence of the bride, Oakland, by the Rev. W. T. Beatty, W. WORTHINGTON MYERS, M.D., of Washington City, D. C., late U. S. Surgeon, and Emma, daughter of Isaac Jones, Esq., of Pittsburgh, Pa. No cards.

MURDOCH—MCGRAVE.—On Wednesday, Aug. 11, at All Saints Cathedral, Milwaukee, by the Right Rev. Edward B. Wells, Bishop of Wisconsin, assisted by the Rev. E. W. Spaulding, D. D., Murdoch, Capt. U. S. Army, to EMILY MCGRAVE, of Milwaukee, Wis. No cards.

WHITE—CONOR.—Sept. 1st, at St. Luke's Church, Clinton Avenue, by the Rev. Dr. Diller, Surgeon CHARLES H. WHITE, U. S. Navy, to MARY KATE, only daughter of James E. Conor, of Brooklyn.

DIED.

DUNSMORE.—At Fort Totten, D. T., August 15, 1875, of consumption, Private HARVEY DUNSMORE, Company B, Twentieth Infantry, aged 38 years.

WHEELAN.—At Fort Sanders, Wyoming, of enlargement of the heart, Mrs. MARGARET WHEELAN, the mother of Capt. J. N. Wheelan, Second U. S. Cavalry, and also of the late Lieutenant William Wheelan, First N. Y. Mounted Rifles.

STATIONS OF THE REGIMENTS OF THE U. S. ARMY, BY COMPANIES.

(SEPTEMBER 4, 1875.)

* * * We shall be greatly obliged if officers will give us early notice of any changes which may be required in this table.

Regt.	Headquarters.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	K
Eng. Regt.	Willett's Pt, NYH	Willett's Pt, NYH	Willett's Pt, NYH	Willett's Pt, NYH	Willett's Pt, NYH	West Point, N Y
Inf. Regt.	Benicia B'ks, Cal	Cp Bidwell, Cal	Fort Klamath, Or	Cp McDermitt, Nev	Benicia B'ks, Cal	Ft Lapwai, I T	Pt Walls Walla, W T	Fort Walla Walla, W T	Fort Walla Walla, W T	Cp Hallock, Nev	Cmp Harney, Or
2d	Ft Sanders, W T	Ft Fred Steele, W T	Near Rawlins, W T	Ft Laramie, W T	Cp Stambauh W T	Ft Sheridan, Neb	Fort Ellis, M T	Fort Ellis, M T	Fort Ellis, M T	Cp Robinson, Neb	Cp Robinson, Neb
3d	Fort D. A. Russell, W. T.	Ft Laramie	Fort McPherson, Neb	Ft Fetterman, W T	Camp Sheridan, Neb	Ft Laramie, W T	Fort Ellis, M T	Fort Ellis, M T	Fort Ellis, M T	Ft Laramie, W T	Ft Laramie, W T
4th	Ft Sill, Ind T	Ft Sill, Ind T	Ft Sill, Ind T	Ft Sill, Ind T	Ft Sill, Ind T	Ft Sill, Ind T	Ft Sill, Ind T	Ft Sill, Ind T	Ft Sill, Ind T	Ft Sill, Ind T	Ft Sill, Ind T
5th	Fort Hays, Kas	Ft Hays, Kas	Ft Hays, Kas	Ft Hays, Kas	Ft Hays, Kas	Ft Hays, Kas	Ft Dodge, Kas	Ft Hays, Kas	Ft Hays, Kas	Ft Hays, Kas	Ft Hays, Kas
6th	Camp Lowell, A T	Cp Apache, A T	Cp Grant, A T	Cp San Carlos, AT	Cp Apache, A T	Cp Verde, A T	Ft Whipple, A T	Cp Grant, A T	Cp Grant, A T	Cp Verde, A T	Cp Verde, A T
7th	Ft A Lincoln, D T	Ft Randall, D T	Shreveport, La	Ft Rice, D. T.	Ft A Lincoln, DT	Ft Randall, D T	Shreveport, La	Ft Stanton, N M	Ft Stanton, N M	Ft Lincoln, D T	Ft Lincoln, D T
8th	Santa Fe, N. M.	Ft Garland, CT	Ft Garland, CT	Ft Clark, Tex	Ft Clark, Tex	Ft Clark, Tex	Ft Clark, Tex	Ft Brown, Tex	Ft Brown, Tex	Ft Clark, Tex	Ft Clark, Tex
9th	Ft Clark, Tex	Ft Clark, Tex	Binggold B'ks, Tex	Ft Clark, Tex	Ft Clark, Tex	Ft Clark, Tex	Ft Clark, Tex	Ft Davis, Tex	Ft Davis, Tex	Ft Duncan, Tex	Ft Duncan, Tex
10th	Ft Concho, Tex	Ft Concho, Tex	Ft Griffin, Tex	Ft Griffin, Tex	Ft Richardson, Tex	Ft Griffin, Tex	Ft Griffin, Tex	Ft Concho, Tex	Ft Concho, Tex	Ft Concho, Tex	Ft Concho, Tex
Art.	Charleston, S C	Ft Barrancas, Fla	St. Augustine, Fla	Savannah, Ga	Indian Key, Fla	Ft Barrancas, Fla	Ft Monroe, Va	Charleston, S C	Charleston, S C	Indian Key, Fla	Charleston, S C
1st	Ft McHenry, Md	Ft McHenry, Md	Ft McHenry, Md	Ft McHenry, Md	Ft McHenry, Md	Ft McHenry, Md	Ft Monroe, Va	Raleigh, N C	Raleigh, N C	Ft McHenry, Md	Ft McHenry, Md
2d	Ft Hamilton N. H.	Ft Niagara, N Y	Ft Hamilt'n NYH	Ft Ontario, N Y	Ft Hamilt'n NYH	Ft Ontario, N Y	Ft Warren, Mass	Ft Hamilt'n NYH	Ft Hamilt'n NYH	Ft Wood, NYH	Ft Wood, NYH
3d	Presidio, Cal	Presidio, Cal	Alcatraz, Is., Cal	Presidio, Cal	Presidio, Cal	Presidio, Cal	Ft Stevens, Or	Ft Adams, R I	Ft Adams, R I	Presidio, Cal	Presidio, Cal
4th	Fort Adams, R I	Fort Adams, R I	Ft McHenry, Md	Ft McHenry, Md	Ft McHenry, Md	Ft McHenry, Md	Ft Adams, R I	Ft Adams, R I	Ft Adams, R I	Madison B'ks, N Y	Madison B'ks, N Y
Inf.	Ft Randall, D T	Lower Brule, Ay	Ft Sully, D T	Ft Randall, D T	Ft Randall, D T	Ft Sully, D T	Ft Sully, D T	Ft Sully, D T	Ft Sully, D T	Ft Randall, D T	Ft Randall, D T
1st	Mt Vernon, Ala	Atlanta, Ga	Atlanta, Ga	Huntsville, Ala.	Atlanta, Ga	Huntsville, Ala.	Ft Sully, D T	Ft Sully, D T	Ft Sully, D T	Mobile, Ala.	Mobile, Ala.
2d	Holly Spgs, Miss	Holly Spgs, Miss	Holly Spgs, Miss	Natchitoches, La.	Natchitoches, La.	Natchitoches, La.	Ft Sully, D T	Ft Sully, D T	Ft Sully, D T	Holly Spgs, Miss	Holly Spgs, Miss
3d	Ft Bridger, W T	Ft Fetterman, W T	Ft Sill, Ind T	Ft Laramie, W T	Ft Laramie, W T	Ft Laramie, W T	Ft Fetterman, W T	Near Rawlins, W T	Ft Fetterman, W T	Ft Bridger, W T	Ft Bridger, W T
4th	Ft Leavenworth, Kas	Ft Leavenworth, Kas	Ft Riley, Kas	Ft Riley, Kas	Ft Riley, Kas	Ft Riley, Kas	Ft Leavenworth, Kas	Ft Sill, Ind T	Ft Leavenworth, Kas	Ft Leavenworth, Kas	Ft Leavenworth, Kas
5th	Ft Buford, D. T.	St'g R. Ag'y, D T	Ftab. Lincoln, D T	Ft Buford, D. T.	Ft Buford, D. T.	Ft Buford, D. T.	Ft Shaw, M T	Ft Shaw, M T	Ft Shaw, M T	Ft Stevens, D. T.	Ft Stevens, D. T.
6th	Ft Shaw, M T	Ft Shaw, M T	Ft Benton, M T	Ft Benton, M T	Ft Benton, M T	Ft Benton, M T	Cp Baker, M T	Cp Baker, M T	Cp Baker, M T	Ft Shaw, M T	Ft Shaw, M T
7th	Ft Whipple, A T	Cp Verde, A T	Cp Verde, A T	Cp McDowell, A T	Cp McDowell, A T	Cp McDowell, A T	Cp Apache, A T	Cp Apache, A T	Cp Apache, A T	Camp Baker, M T	Camp Baker, M T
8th	Ft Laramie, W T	Cp Robinson, Neb	Ft Laramie, W T	Ft Whipple, A T	Ft Whipple, A T	Ft Whipple, A T	Ft Yuma, Cal	Ft Yuma, Cal			
9th	Ft McKavett, Tex	Ft McKavett, Tex	Ft McKavett, Tex	Ft McKavett, Tex	Ft McKavett, Tex	Ft McKavett, Tex	Ft McKavett, Tex	Ft McKavett, Tex	Ft McKavett, Tex	Ft McKavett, Tex	Ft McKavett, Tex
10th	Ft Richardson, Tex	Ft Richardson, Tex	Ft Richardson, Tex	Ft Sill, Ind T	Ft Sill, Ind T	Ft Sill, Ind T	Ft Richardson, Tex	Ft Richardson, Tex	Ft Richardson, Tex	Ft Clark, Tex	Ft Clark, Tex
11th	Ft Richardson, Tex	Ft Richardson, Tex	Ft Richardson, Tex	Ft Richardson, Tex	Ft Richardson, Tex	Ft Richardson, Tex	Ft Griffin, Tex	Ft Griffin, Tex	Ft Griffin, Tex	Ft Griffin, Tex	Ft Griffin, Tex
12th	Angel Island, Cal	Cp Mojave, A T	Cp Mojave, A T	Angel Isl, Cal	Angel Isl, Cal	Angel Isl, Cal	Camp Gaston, Cal	Camp Gaston, Cal	Camp Gaston, Cal	Op Bidwell, Cal	Op Bidwell, Cal
13th	Holly Spgs, Miss	Vicksburg, Miss	Baton Rouge, La	Baton Rouge, La	Baton Rouge, La	Baton Rouge, La	Holly Spgs, Miss	Holly Spgs, Miss	Holly Spgs, Miss	Baton Rouge, La	Baton Rouge, La
14th	Cp Douglas, U T	Ft Hall, Ind T	Cp Douglas, U T	Ft Cameron, U T	Ft Cameron, U T	Ft Cameron, U T	Cp Douglass, U T	Cp Douglass, U T	Cp Douglass, U T	Cp Douglass, U T	Cp Douglass, U T
15th	Ft Wingate, N M	Ft Wingate, N M	Ft Craig, N M	Ft Craig, N M	Ft Craig, N M	Ft Craig, N M	Ft Stanton, N M	Ft Stanton, N M	Ft Stanton, N M	Ft Stanton, N M	Ft Stanton, N M
16th	Nashville, Tenn	Lebanon, Ky	Jackson, Miss	Jackson, Miss	Jackson, Miss	Jackson, Miss	Nashville, Tenn	Nashville, Tenn	Nashville, Tenn	Little Rock, Ark	Little Rock, Ark
17th	Ft Abercrombie, D. T.	Ft Wadsworth, D. T.	Ft Wadsworth, D. T.	Ft Wadsworth, D. T.	Ft Wadsworth, D. T.	Ft Wadsworth, D. T.	Ft Wadsworth, D. T.	Ft Wadsworth, D. T.	Ft Wadsworth, D. T.	Ft Wadsworth, D. T.	Ft Wadsworth, D. T.
18th	Columbia, S C	Atlanta, Ga	Columbia, S C	Atlanta, Ga	Columbia, S C	Atlanta, Ga	Columbia, S C	Columbia, S C	Columbia, S C	Vicksburg, Miss	Vicksburg, Miss
19th	Ft Lyon, C T	Ft Dodge, Kas	Ft Lyon, C T	Ft Lyon, C T	Cp Douglass, U T	Cp Douglass, U T					
20th	Ft Snelling, Minn	Fort Seward, D T	Ft Snelling, Minn	Ft Snelling, Minn	Ft Snelling, Minn	Ft Snelling, Minn					
21st	Ft Vancouver, W T	Op. Harney, Or	Ft Wadsworth, D. T.	Ft Wadsworth, D. T.	Ft Wadsworth, D. T.	Ft Wadsworth, D. T.					
22d	Ft Wayne, Mich	Madison B'ks, NY	Ft Porter, N Y	Ft Brady, Mich	Ft Brady, Mich	Ft Brady, Mich	Ft Wayne, Mich	Ft Wayne, Mich	Ft Wayne, Mich	Ft Wayne, Mich	Ft Wayne, Mich
23d	Omaha B'ks, Neb	Ft Hartuff, Neb	N. Platte, Neb	Ft Fred Steele, W T	Ft Fred Steele, W T	Ft Fred Steele, W T	Ft Knobell, W T	Omaha B'ks, Neb	Ft Russell, W T	Omaha B'ks, Neb	Omaha B'ks, Neb
24th	Ft Brown, Tex	Ringsgold B'ks, Tex	Ft Mcintosh, Tex	Ft Duncan, Tex	Ft Duncan, Tex	Ft Duncan, Tex	Ft Duncan, Tex	Ft Brown, Tex	Ft Brown, Tex	Ft Brown, Tex	Ft Brown, Tex
25th	Ft Davis, Tex	Ft Stockton, Tex	Ft Stockton, Tex	Ft Stockton, Tex	Ft Stockton, Tex	Ft Stockton, Tex	Ft Stockton, Tex	Ft Stockton, Tex	Ft Stockton, Tex	Ft Davis, Tex	Ft Davis, Tex

First Cavalry—Co. L, Ft Walla Walla, Wash. T; Co. M, Fort Coville, Wash. T. 2d Cavalry—Co. L, Ft Ellis, M T; Co. M, Ft Laramie, W T. 3d Cavalry—Co. L, Ft Laramie, W T; Co. M, Cp Sheridan, Neb. 4th Cavalry—Company L, Fort Sill, I T; Company M, Fort McHenry, Md. 5th Cavalry—Companies L, M, Ft Lyon, C T. 6th Cavalry—Co. L, Ft Concho, Tex.; Company M, Ft Stockton, Tex. 7th Cavalry—Company L, Ft Wadsworth, N Y H; Company M, Ft Wadsworth, N Y H. 8th Cavalry—Company L, Ft Barrancas, Fla. 9th Cavalry—Company L, Ft Laramie, W T; Company M, Ft Johnstone, N. C. 10th Cavalry—Company L, Ft Davis, Tex. 11th Cavalry—Company L, Ft Wadsworth, N Y H; Company M, Ft Wadsworth, N Y H. 12th Cavalry—Company L, Ft Davis, Tex. 13th Cavalry—Company L, Ft Davis, Tex. 14th Cavalry—Company L, Ft Davis, Tex. 15th Cavalry—Company L, Ft Davis, Tex. 16th Cavalry—Company L, Ft Davis, Tex. 17th Cavalry—Company L, Ft Davis, Tex. 18th Cavalry—Company L, Ft Davis, Tex. 19th Cavalry—Company L, Ft Davis, Tex. 20th Cavalry—Company L, Ft Davis, Tex. 21st Cavalry—Company L, Ft Davis, Tex. 22d Cavalry—Company L, Ft Davis, Tex. 23d Cavalry—Company L, Ft Davis, Tex. 24th Cavalry—Company L, Ft Davis, Tex. 25th Cavalry—Company L, Ft Davis, Tex.

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